EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS *THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.*

No. 55,879—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
15th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	.....
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	12000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	.....

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	„ 627 or „ 528	„ 940-8 or „ 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Semiramis	3300	P. Pavisich	13th Feb. 1913
Gabinia	8000	G. Gil huber	1st Mar. „
Habsburg	3279	E. Seberich	16th Mar. „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April „
Semiramis	3300	P. Pavisich	15th April „
Gabinia	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5300	R. Dunnzeiter	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	F. A. Lova	23th Mar.
Austria	7533	D. Cosulich	23th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 903 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back	„ 638 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832 to 936*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	5017	N. Ghirovich	9th March 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 23, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lioga	...2185	Mon. 17th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.
Kaisara	...1195	Thurs. 20th Feb.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Lhasa	...2134	Friday 21st Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH,
(Weekly).

S.S. "Kaisara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS,
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala", 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 20th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwalar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA
(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	...3418	...Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	...3305	„ 6th March.
*Palamcotta	...3413	„ 20th „
†Lindula	...3353	„ 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.
A Steamer on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

15th February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 Feb.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 „	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 „
City of Vienna	4672	.....	23 „
City of Marseilles	8830	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	15 „	14 „
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 „
†City of Agra	4393	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7175	7 „	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	8551	.....	21 „
City of York	7819	.....	31 „
Tea Ford Hill	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9010	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† Taxes are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	439	809
Liverpool	605	857	432	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. H. Gaits and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		PER 100 RS. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½" Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots	5" „ 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" „ 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS,	5½" „ 50	8 8
CABINETS,	4½" „ 50	7 6
OPERAS,	3" „ 100	5 12
Fiancees,	4½" „ 50	9 6
Empires,	4½" „ 50	10 8
Gymkhanas,	5½" „ 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" „ 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" „ 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

HOTELS

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 230 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Malan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Grass Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Maitri (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkar, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT. Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received first for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A., Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinje,
Delhi,	Nevara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbo.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fongtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Haukow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tithling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hong'ew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sums accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 410, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MULJI SHAMJI, as the sole surviving Administrator of the estate of VASSONJI SHAMJI and Mr. MADHOWJI VIRJI, as the proving executor of the Will of MOWJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Horaby Road within the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, known as Lot No. 5, on the E planade, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 15092, and New Survey No. 8496, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 3278, and Street Nos. 66-68, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Lot No. 4, in the occupation of Bhimji Girdhar, on or towards the East by the Horaby Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a back Street now called Ravelin Street, and on or towards the South by a side Street, also called Ravelin Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 13th day of February, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Applications are invited for the POST OF CHIEF CLERK, in the General Storekeeper's Office, at Parel, Bombay. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. None but those who have had experience in Railway Stores work need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Undersigned.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
Ferguson Road, Bombay,
12th February, 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1883.

THIRTY YEARS RUPEES 14,35,876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, will on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, pay to the holders of Debentures of the above LOAN all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the said Trustees, in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M., and 5-30 P.M., on the said 31st day of March, 1913, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1913.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMEDALLY MULLA ABDEALLY TAPIA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, has contracted TO SELL the unfermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 squards yeards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 33, 55, etc., New Nos. 135, 33, 135, 35, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13953, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6-131 and 132 and New Survey No. 6984; and bounded on the East by Ballaram Street, on the West by another property belonging to the said Ahmedally Mulla Abdeally Tapia, on the North by the land of Bai Hamabai F. Petit, and on the South by a private passage, 45 feet wide leading to the said Ballaram Street, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2371, and Street No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 11th day of February, 1913.

PESTANJEE RUSTOM KOLA AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

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A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

THE SWADESHI LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Swadeshi Life Assurance Company, Ld., will be held at the Company's premises, at 89, Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 25th day of Februarv, 1913, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), when the following Resolution will be proposed, viz.:—That the name of the Company be CHANGED from "The Swadeshi Life Assurance Company, Limited," to "THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED."

K. SUBRAMANI AIYAR, B.A., F.S.A.A., (London), Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FIRE WOOD, suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Grounds, at Haines Road, and Tank Bunder, for one year, from 1st March, 1913, to 28th February, 1914, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, 22nd February, 1913.

2. Tenderers have the option of tendering for supplies at both the above Cemeteries or for supply at one of them.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, for the supply at each Cemetery, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract, and the charges for executing it, and such further deposit as with the Rs. 300 deposited with the Tender will make up 10 per cent. on the amount of the contract. The security deposit, if paid, in cash will bear no interest.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

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KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT MILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

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THE LIVING STATUE.

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SATURDAY, 15th February, 1913,
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Special Musical Programme.

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CONVERSAZIONE OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, at 9-30 P.M., (S.T.), to meet H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY SYDENHAM. Application and subscription for Membership (each Member may bring two Lady Guests), should be sent to the Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. Muller, Elphinstone College. Last day for receiving Pictures, is THURSDAY NOON, Feb. 20th, at the Town Hall.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Something like a
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Positively the last week of
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NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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WANTED, for the S. S. "Umtata," a THIRD OFFICER, sailing about 21st February.

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WANTED a TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate.—Good readers only may apply by writing with copies of certificates to MESSRS. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS,
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WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobieitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation give for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

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LOST.—GOLD BASKET, design BRACELET SET TURQUOISE, between Bandra and Ravelin Street. Finder will be rewarded, Apply H. HOLMES, 99, Apollo Street.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (if printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (if printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

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TO LET.—Gowalia Tank, 1st FLOOR, top of Hill, Excellent view, open all round. Rs. 100. Any caste. Apply within DADY L. BATLIWOI.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE AUCTION SALE of salvage of machinery and gearing at the Mansukal Mill, Ahmedabad, advertised for sale TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 16th February, has been WITHDRAWN, owing to it being sold by private offer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jairaj House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables, also carved blackwood chiffonier, flower stands, teapoys, oval tables, table ornaments, windproof lamps, and carpets, etc., the property of H. W. Gawthorn, Esq., proceeded to England, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods, and the following:—

50 bicycles, new red cover.
50 pairs English boots and shoes.

At 3-30 p. m., by order of R. D. Sathna, Esq., the Receiver, in Suit No. 98 of 1911, Sedick vs. Haji Essack,—cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, mattresses, copper and brass pots, iron safes, and large carpet.

By order of the Post-master General.—

Unserviceable articles, such as canvas and drill bag, leather wallets and bags, &c.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.

SALE OF 231 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

231 bales Kurarjea, Ellichpur.
Wardha cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

Dayanath Vishvanath Khote and another
Vs.
Dinanath Raghunath Khote and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Rustam K. R. Kanga, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order contained in the Consent Decree made in the said suit, and dated the 30th day of September, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, a lot of valuable and precious jewellery, consisting of pearl bangles, pearl bracelet, necklace, ear and nose rings, head ornaments, diamond and ruby rings, buttons, gold bangles, chains, and earrings, etc.

The jewellery is on view.

Conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned, and shall also be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 2ND KHATESALLI, THAKURDWAR ROAD.

High Court.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 988 of 1911.

Shreepad Juggunnath .....Plaintiff

Vs.

Shreedhur Dadabhoy and others ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkanath Wamorao, the Receiver, appointed in the High Court of Bombay, and pursuance of the directions, contained in the Consent Decree, made in the above suit bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 316 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Khatserali, Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, and New No. 1222, Old Survey No. 320, and New Survey No. 368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 4922C, 4994, and Street No. 12-13-1, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Bhaidas Shakhdas, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Manek Juggunnathji, and on or towards the South by the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 42, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SAILING BOAT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One sailing Boat 20ft. long, two seated with four oars, one anchor, one anchor chain about 6 ft length, 2 lanterns, and one rope about 40ft. long as she now lies off "Ballard Pier."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank, and on account and risk of the concerned.—

S. G. C. 8515—1 case calendars.
A. G. 615—1 case calendars.
2 No. 1 to 28—28 cases bentwood chairs.
262 No. 2—1 case cotton and woollen piece-goods.
274—2 cases leather bags, muffler, waistcoat, and dressing boxes, etc.
2781-173—1 case haberdashery such as collars, dress bows, nickle padlocks, and oil stone, etc.
3 parcels safety razors.

At 2 P.M., (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature Office brougham.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.
1 Rubber-tyred Governess cart with a small pony and harness.
1 Motor Cycle 1 1/2 H. P. with Bosch Magneto "Motosacoche" in good order.
1 Lady's side saddle, in good order.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman.—

1 Handsome strong English-built miniature landaulette, in very good order, suitable for single horse.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE by order of High Court of shops with Buildings at Banian Road, near Pydhowni.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 642 of 1912.

Zulikhabai, widow.....Plaintiff
Vs.
Mariambai, widow, and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Khan Saheb Abba Haji Mahomed and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property on the premises on the day and at the time here undermentioned.

LOT No. 3

To be sold THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages and tenements, and shops built thereon situate, lying and being at Banian Road, containing by admeasurements (189) one hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C Nos. 6289, 6289 (1), Street Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 24, and 1,060, and New No. 7349, Old Survey Nos. 2147, 2148, and New Survey No. 2-1262, the ground rent in respect thereof payable to the Collector of Land Revenue was redeemed on the 11th day of April, 1911, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the property now or late of Narayen Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, on the West by the house of Tucker Hemraj Lucknoo, on the South partly by the common passage of properties lately belonging to Hiraji Narayen Krishna, and Ramchander Gopinath, and partly by the property now or late of Krishnarao Gopinath, and on the North by the Banian Road.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, for the said Receivers, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of electrical Goods and Machinery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 803 of 1912, Rahimtala vs. Manockjee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop at Flkland Road near corner Grant Road, all the electrical goods and machinery such as domestic telephone, volts meter, indicator, switch board, rubber tape wire, carbon switches, electric lamps and brass lamp brackets, one model engine and small dynamo, electric table and ceiling fans, batteries, bronze figures, motor lamps, meshe and hanging lamps, one oil engine and motor-cars, etc., etc., too many to describe.

N. B.—The above goods will be put up first in one lot, and if the reserved bid is not reached, the goods will be sold off in separate lots.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansion" Cooperage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., rich platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, one portable hand camera, one rich bijouterie nearly new marble top dressing tables and wash-hand stands, chest of drawers, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dismar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one English ice box, etc., etc., the property of I. A. Algie, Esqr., of National Bank of India, Ld., and others.

The properties of another Gentleman.—

One 12 H.P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, 5 seated, side entrance, cape cart hood, wind screen, dual ignition, Stepney wheel tools, etc., in first class running order and in very good serviceable condition.

One 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber car, fitted with Bosch Magneto, white and poppe carburator, hood and screen Stepney wheel tools, etc., side entrance body, painted grey exceedingly handsome first-class car in excellent condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th February, 1913.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRISBANE-BEDWELL—Jan. 22, at Rockbank, Partick Hill, to Lieut. and Mrs. Brisbane-Bedwell, a son.

CRITCHLY—Jan. 27, at 6 Lennox Street, Edinburgh the wife of Major E. A. Critchley, late 4th Hussars, of a son.

BURNEY—Jan. 24, at Loch Carron, Ross-shire, N.B., the wife of Capt. A. E. C. Burney, Adjutant of the Ross and Cromarty Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Art. (Territorials), of a daughter.

CROFTON ATKINS—Jan. 24, at Forest Lodge, Shooter's Hill, the wife of Major C. R. Crofton Atkins, the Sherwood Foresters, of a daughter.

WALMSLEY—Jan. 25, at Rangemore, Eastern Avenue, Reading, the wife of Hugh Walmsley, M.A., Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—LEONARD—Jan. 25, at the Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness, Capt. Wilfrid Keith Evans, the Manchester Regt., son of the late Dr. E. R. Evans and Mrs. Evans, of Hertford, to Miss Gladys Irene Leonard, daughter of the Rev. J. G. Leonard, Rural Dean, and Mrs. Leonard, of the Vicarage, Dalton-in-Furness.

LETHBRIDGE—BYRNE—Dec. 14, at the Church of the Holy Name, New York, Marjorie Colt, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Byrne, U.S. Army, and Mrs. Byrne, of Washington, D.C., to Alan Bourchier, son of the late Sir Wroth Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill Park, Taunton.

DEATHS.

GARNER—Jan. 20, at 6 Winckley Square, Preston John Edward Garner, M.D., son of the late Capt. John Garner, R.N., Aberdeen, aged 60.

HODGSON—Jan. 29, at 32 Upper Avenue, Eastbourne, Charlotte, widow of the late Major-Gen. Charles J. Hodgson, R.E., aged 85.

LAWSON-JONES—Jan. 26, at Havelock House, Cardiff, Kathleen Mary, widow of the late Capt. W. Lawson-Jones.

TROLLOPE—Jan. 28, of pneumonia, Lieut.-Col. Francis Charles Trollope, late Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., aged 55.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

HINGSTON—At Simla, 6th February, the wife of Major G. B. Hingston, R.E., of a daughter.

GRAHAM—At Agra, 8th February, the wife of Major J. D. Graham, I.M.S., of a son.

BETROTHAL.

The engagement is announced between Charles T. Jacob (of the Madura Company, Ltd.), son of the late Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and Dorothy, younger daughter of C. D. Steel, I.C.S. (ret.). The wedding is to take place at Bedford, in March.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the Zanverbai Bhagwandas Narotamdas Building for Vanita Vishram, Bombay, at Sandhurst-road, by Lady Sydemham, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay University Senate, Adjourned Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Mrs. C. Saraswathi Bai's Concert, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dobitalao, 8-30 p.m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—When words are many they forget each other, and what men remember of what you say is all that you get out of it.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. Stephen and Officers, the Band of the 14th (King's) Hussars will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m., to day:—

March ..... Russ..... Byng
Overture ..... Semiramide... ... Rossini
Valse ..... Amoureuse ..... Berger
Ballet music ..... Coppelior ..... Delibes
Idyl ..... The Glow Worm ... Lincke
Selection ..... Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Moreau ..... The Battalion ..... Rendir
Garde's ..... Hearts and Flowers..Tobani
Selection ..... Pagliacci ..... Leoncavallo
Descriptive Piece...Noisy Bill ..... Lossy

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, at Victoria Gardens, commencing at 5-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Silver Myrtles... ... ...Ball
Lancers ..... The Army and Navy...Allan
Selection ..... The Count of Luxemburg...Lohar
Valse ..... The Choristers... ... ...Paelzer
Polacca (Piccolo solo) Picarbon ....Green
Selection ..... All the Girls ....Williams
Pfeif Lied .....Come my love and dance with me ...Bilton
Two Step ..... Clorinda ....King

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Bavarda... ... ...H. Starke
Overture ..... La Domino Noir... ...Auber
a Op 101 No 7 ..... Humoreska ... ...Dvorak
b Idyl ..... The Glow-Worm ...Lincke
Selection ..... The Sunshine Girl...Rubens
Valse ..... And last side by side transcription ....Friedmann
a Gavotte ..... The Way to the Heart...Lincke
b Bolero (Ball Solo)...Alicante ....Hume
Selection ..... Peggy ..... L. Stuart

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ..... Nibelungen ... ...Wagner
Valse ..... Mariana ... ...Waldteufel
Overture ..... Lestocq ... ...Auber
Selection ..... The Quaker Girl ...Monckton
Romance..... Musica Proibita ...Gastalton
Intermezzo..... Cupid's Garden ...Eagin
Suite de ballet ...Egyptian ....Luigini
Alaskan Song.....Cochoco ... ...Reeves

OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.—Subscriptions to the issue of five million pounds worth of Ottoman Treasury bonds will be received by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, free of commission.

THEFT IN AN OFFICE.—The theft of a cash-box containing Rs. 384 from Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co., of Medows-street, has been reported to the police. Mr. G. H. S. Smith, manager of the firm, states that he left the office at noon on Thursday and went to the other office of the firm at Rampart-row. On his return he found that the box, which he had left on the table, had disappeared.

MAULED BY A TIGER.—One of the tigers in the menagerie of Prof. Parasramrao's Circus, now playing at Sandhurst-road, Bhendy-bazaar, mauled an employe of the show, named Abdur Cader (22), while the man was giving water to the animal, on Thursday. He received a wound on his arm and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The fourth or last epoch of "Les Miserables," will occupy the screen this week, the story will be completed by the 7th, 8th, and 9th Parts. The romance of Cosette and Marius is recorded, and the Barricade of the Chauvrie is seen, at which Jean Valjean and Javert meet once more, but on this occasion the vantage is with the former, whose treatment of his foe excites admiration. But Javert once more gains the ascendancy, and considerations of gratitude arrest the rigid course of duty. He sets Valjean free, Javert drowning himself. Valjean then arranges Cosette's marriage with Marius, and the concluding scene is his passing from "the night behind which is dawn."

"Winter in the Upper Engadine is a very beautiful representation of the Land of Snowfields, which attracts considerable attention; and Max Linder, in the "Living Statue" completes a very entertaining programme. In an entr'acte entertainment there will shortly appear, on their arrival from Colombo, the Courtneys, comedienne and storyteller, who have a great reputation as Society entertainers. Their first appearance will probably be on Tuesday evening.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The "Tivoli" of the East is still going strong and has decidedly got "there," judging by the packed houses nightly at this popular Vaudeville Cinema theatre. The enterprising management, ever keen on introducing novelties, have their theatre booked up with several companies of varieties and "stars" of International art, for several months to come. Thanks to their actor-manager, Lew James, who is on a tour through Africa and Europe on the lookout for something out of the ordinary to tickle the palate of the pleasure-seeking public of Bombay. To be able to fill the Cinema de Luxe nightly for over three weeks with one company is saying a great deal for the drawing powers of Jenson and his company of versatile artistes who enter to-night for a further week's run. An entirely new programme will be presented. Several new and startling tricks and illusions are on the tapis. Jensen's original illusions, Dairan or living cigarettes, and "The King's Favourite," are really good and should hold the audience in spell-bound amazement. That vivacious and charming commedienne, Miss Irene Beryl, has two new rag-time songs, a skirt dance and her Slave Dance, should prove to be some, if not the best, of all her achievements. Gordon Rubie, the Whistling Boon, has another melody." "The Whitling Girl." The Warleys, a very clever pair of duettists, are down for Waltz Blog. Two new artistes enter the bill to-night, Miss Irene Delmar, a serio-comic soubrette and impersonator, also the Mr. Belmonts, who style themselves as trapeze and acrobatic dancers in a most sensational act.

The pictures are all up to the usual standard of excellence. A very pretty Gipsy romance will be seen in Zilla. There are also several comics, and Pathe's Gazette; but the "tit-bit" should be the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball. This is the only film that has ever been taken at night in India for cinematograph purposes. Such a colossal programme as this is sure to draw packed audiences, and is an entertainment that should not be missed on any account.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1913.

125. Competition.—The H. H. Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 16th inst. Conditions—Teams of 6, any rank, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

126. Rifle Meeting.—It is proposed to hold the Regimental Rifle meeting early in March and only those members who are efficient will be allowed to compete.

Members who have not completed their annual class firing must arrange to do so early.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shooting committee will be held at head-quarters Council Road, at 7 p.m. on Monday next, the 17th instant in connection with the annual Rifle meeting. All Committee members are expected to attend.

II. The All-Comers Match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-20, on the 17th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1913.

1. An Instructional Class is held daily at the Riding School for N.C. Officers who are sitting for their Proficiency Examination, about the middle of March next.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing on Sunday morning next, the 16th inst.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, at 7-5 a.m.

3. On Friday, the 21st inst. the C Troop will take part in a combined parade, with H. E. the G overnor's Bodyguard. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, 7-30 a.m. punctually. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

4. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, February 22nd, and will continue until Monday, March 10th, when the Annual Inspection will be held by the G. O. C. Commanding the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendance throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge.

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. at a cost of Rs. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bathtubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

The Corps Competitions will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired ticket, otherwise it will be forfeited. Application should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

HORSES' STABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a warm rug, and a heel rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BURMA RAILWAY VOLS.

RANGOON, FEB. 14.

Brig.-Genl. Lean, C.D., leaves for India tomorrow. During his stay in Burma he visited all the outstations of the Burma Railway Volunteer Corps and was very gratified to see that their training was on practical lines and that the Corps could be considered both efficient and capable of filling its role in safeguarding and keeping open railway lines in time of trouble.

THE WEATHER.

Commencement of Rain in Lower Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

The following rainfall is reported from north east India:—Dhubri 1 1-2 inches, Gauhati 3-4 inch, Tezpur Dibrugarh, and Chaibasa 1-2 inch.

The depression approaching from Persia has given precipitation in Baluchistan, and rain has already commenced in Lower Sind, the largest amount being 1 1-2 inches at Pasni on the Mekran Coast. Heavy cloud covers the plains of north west and Central India, and the conditions are favourable to important rainfall.

Forecast:—Some rain in north west and Central India, and a few showers in Assam.

PASSING SHOWER IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, FEB. 14.

After a dry spell of about seven months, rain fell in Karachi last night, though nowhere heavy enough to produce the effect of a big downpour. The shower was sufficient to lay all the long accumulations of dust, to wash all the trees and plants, and to fill many of the principal roads with puddles—a rare and, therefore, refreshing sight in Karachi. Further showers would be welcome, but the heavy sky is now clearing.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan. Night temperature is above normal at Multan, Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at Jhansi; minimum temperature is generally higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 0·14 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual and light temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Veraval; minimum temperature is higher than usual in west Central India, north Gujrat and the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports a heavy rainfall of 3·28 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect at Raipur and Chanda; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded in Hyderabad. The air is damper than usual at Nizamabad and Hyderabad but drier at Ahmednagar and Malegaon. Night temperature continues above normal at most stations.

General Remarks.—Skies have become generally heavily clouded to the north of latitude 22° N.; Karachi, however, is the only station in this region reporting rainfall of importance. Locally unsettled conditions have caused a heavy rainfall at Chanda. Moderate rain has fallen also at Colombo.

Isolated light showers associated with dust or thunder-storms may occur in north-west India, the northern half of Kathiawar and of Gujarat, the Central parts of the country and possibly the south United Provinces. A few showers are possible also in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 14th February, 1913, was 29·929 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of Bill No. 1 of 1913, to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888:—

Dr. Bently in his report of an investigation into the causes of malaria in Bombay has shown that the Corporation cannot proceed to the repression and extermination of malaria unless certain changes are first made in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The chief of these are that the provision of facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes should be constituted a nuisance, and that the Commissioner should have power to forbid the construction of any new well or other waterwork, which may become a source of infection. The chief object of the Bill is to confer the necessary statutory powers on the Corporation. Points of detail are dealt with in the notes on clauses. Clause 1 expands the definition of "nuisance" so as to include the provision of facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes and thus enables the Commissioner to use the powers conferred on him under section 381. At the same time the scope of section 381. has been extended by clause 5 so as to include all possible sources of this particular kind of nuisance. Clause 6 introduces a new section 381A by which it is forbidden to build any new well or other water-work without the previous permisson in writing of the Commissioner. Clause 2 gives the Commissioner power to delegate his powers under sections 381 and 381A. Clauses 10 and 11 provide penalties for digging a well without permission, or disobeying a requisition to fill in a well begun without permission. Clause 3 shortens the procedure which has to be gone through before the Commissioner can turn off the water in cases of wastage. Clause 12 gives the Commissioner power to carry out such work as the filling in of a new well excavated without permission, when the owner fails to comply with a requisition to fill it in.

The amendments of sections 322, 471 and 490 are designed to strengthen the hands of the Corporation in dealing with the deposit of building materials and the setting up of scaffolds, etc., in the streets. The amendments will enable the Corporation to remove such materials without having recourse to a prosecution, and to recover the expenses incurred in such removal. The penalty for contravening the provisions of the Act dealing with subject of this nature has also been raised from fifty to one hundred rupees.

The amendment in section 415 and the new section 412 A are inserted with a view to obtaining more adequate control over the milk and food supplied in Bombay City than is possible under sections 415 and 416. The power of arrest granted by clause 9 is especially required for controlling unlicensed sellers of milk and dealers in contraband meat. Owing to the habit of giving fictitious names and addresses, and to the fact that they mostly reside outside Bombay it will be impossible to trace and prosecute them unless the power of arrest is given.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council has made the following appointments to the Indian Educational Service:—Mr. Robert Hector Moody, M.A. (Aberdeen), M.A. (Cantab), to be Professor of Mathematics at the Muir Central College, Allahabad; Mr. Hubert Leonard Effey Garrett, M.A. (Cantab), to be Professor of History at the Government College, Lahore; Miss Gladys Mary Broughton, M.A. (London), to be Inspectress of Schools in the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

2nd Sunday in Lent.—16th February, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion. Choral—Woodward in E flat; Hymns 88, 259, 187, 281; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Chants. Hymns—92, 193, 252. Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-15 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Matins; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher:—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi—9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Gujerati—2-30 p.m. Evening Prayer.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani.) Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 11 a.m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe.—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial, and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King went shooting in Windsor Forest on Jan. 24. The Queen joined the shooting party at luncheon.

The King again went shooting in Windsor Forest on Jan. 28. The Queen joined the shooting party at luncheon.

The Earl of Northbrook, President of the Royal Agricultural Society, has received an intimation that the King will visit the Society's seventy-fourth annual show in Bristol on July 4. The show will open on July 1 and last until July 5.

The King and Queen will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday next, Feb. 3. The redecoration of the front of Buckingham Palace will not take place until the autumn, so that it will not interfere in any way with their Majesty's stay in London.

The King and Queen will honour the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe with a visit at Crewe Hall from April 21 to 24.

The birthday of the German Emperor was celebrated on Jan. 25 in London by a dinner given at the German Officers' Club, the principal guest on the occasion being the German Ambassador. The toast of "His Majesty the King" having been honoured, Prince Lichnowsky proposed "The German Emperor." Germany, he said, was proud to have won its name on the battlefield. Her sons had at all times fought where the welfare of the Fatherland was concerned, and to this spirit the country owed to a great extent the commercial prosperity which it had enjoyed for the past forty years. The principal thing, however, was that they knew the interests of the Army and Navy were in the strong hands of the man whose birthday they were celebrating that day. In conclusion, he said that the aim of the Army and Navy was not only for the welfare of the country and national interests, but principally for the maintenance of the peace of the country. Among those present were Baron Campbell Lieut.-Gen. Moncrieff, Dr. Johannes, the German and Austrian military attaches, Count Fries, Baron Bruno Schroder, Capt. Dresler, Mr. Brodtmann, Mr. Carol von Donat, Count Schwerin, Count von Wengersky, and Col. Ker-Fox.

In the Commons, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed through Committee after some discussion on the schedules. On the motion for adjournment, Mr. Pirie attacked the Secretary for Scotland mainly on the ground that he had not secured necessary extensions of underground telegraph wires in Scotland. Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that the matter was one for the Postmaster-General, and any representations he made were made in private.

The second reading debate on the Home Rule Bill was continued in the House of Lords on Jan. 29. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers expressed the opinion that if the Archbishop of York could have moved in Committee that the Bill should not come into operation till a General Election could have taken place, such an amendment would not have been unreasonable, coming from him and from the House of Lords. The Marquess of Londonderry demanded to know whether the Government were going to order British troops to shoot Ulstermen down. The Earl of Selborne argued that the South African analogy was entirely contrary to the proposals of the Government. The discussion was again adjourned.

In the Commons the Trade Unions Bill was further considered on report. Unionist amendments designed to give further safeguards to those members of Trade Unions who are opposed to political contributions, were defeated. A Labour proposal to enable the Registrar of Friendly Societies to decide cases of alleged grievance was agreed to, as was also one applying the provisions respecting the use of funds for political purposes to associations or combinations of Unions. The report stage was concluded. Attention was called by Mr. Pretyman on the motion for adjournment to the methods by which the authorities are levying increment duty.

THE Anglesey Conservative Association, "having been informed that something is going to happen within the next two months," have adopted Mr. R. O. Roberts, who has already twice contested the seat, as the Unionist candidate at the next election.

Mr. T. Richardson, barrister-at-law, has been selected as prospective Unionist candidate for the Houghton-le-Spring division of Durham County. Mr. Richardson is a son of the late Sir Thomas Richardson, who represented Hartlepool as Liberal-Unionist from 1895 to 1900. The division is at present represented by Mr. Robert Cameron (Liberal), who is eighty-seven years of age.

Mr. T. D. Fenbey has been adopted as the prospective Liberal candidate for the Howdenshire division of Yorkshire.

Meetings of several of the suffragette societies were held on Jan. 27 after the decision of the Government to drop the Franchise Bill had been announced. Militant and nonmilitant organisations agreed in rejecting the offer of facilities for a private member's Bill and asserted that only a Government measure would be regarded as adequate. The militant organisations further announced that fresh disorder might be looked for. Mrs. Pankhurst stated that human life would be held sacred, but measures against property would be taken. Mrs. Despard, who later in the evening was arrested in Trafalgar Square, advised the members of the Women's Freedom League to break "man-made laws" in every possible way.

There was a renewal of suffragist violence in London on Jan. 28. Windows were broken at several Government buildings and a number of shops in the Oxford Street district, and a large number of persons were arrested including twenty women who sought to see Mr. Lloyd George at the House of Commons and refused to leave when told to do so. There were a few further cases of damage in London on the 29th. Two women were detained at Cannon Row Police Station on charges of breaking windows at the Colonial Office in Downing Street and at the office of the Allan Line in Cockspur Street. In the latter case, the windows are valued at £110. At Dover Street also a tarry fluid was put into a pillar-box. About 200 postal packets were damaged, and the addresses on seventy of them could not be deciphered. At the Vere Street Post Office a packet addressed to Mr. Lloyd George and posted at Hill Street burst into flames when opened, owing, it is thought, to the action of sulphuric acid. The flames were put out before anyone had been injured. In the East Croydon postal sorting office on the 29th some packages suddenly burst into flame and gave off thick fumes. Little damage, however, was done. Again, when a postman cleared a letter box at York one letter took fire. It contained two glass tubes of liquid, which became ignited on exposure to the air. Similar outrages were committed at other pillar-boxes, but the damage done was slight. The letters containing tubes were all addressed "Asquith, London."

A further special report from the Select Committee on Vacation of Seat (member holding contract), with Appendix, was issued on Jan. 27 as a Parliamentary Paper 452. The Committee find that Sir Stuart Samuel, member for Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel), was at all material times a partner in the firm of Samuel Montagu and Co., foreign bankers and bullion brokers and merchants of 60 Old Broad Street, E. C. They proceed to give short explanatory particulars of the transactions which the firm entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council, comprising (a) short loans from the Secretary of State to the firm; (b) India Council Bill purchased by the firm; (c) India Treasury bills purchased by the firm; (d) India Government loans; (e) purchases of Silver for the purposes of the Indian currency which the Secretary of State employed the firm to make for the customary remuneration of one-eight per cent., on the purchase price. Detailed particulars are given of these transactions in the appendix, except in respect of (d) Indian Government loans, as to which the Committee state: The said firm subscribed toward such loans during the relevant time, but no list of the extent of its transactions under this head was put in evidence.

The text of the Factories Bill, the object of which is to limit the hours of labour of women, and young persons engaged in the tailoring trades, has been issued. Under the present law, women and young persons may be employed for ten and a-half hours a day. The Bill proposes to reduce the hours to nine. The total amount of overtime in any one year must not exceed sixty hours. The Bill is supported by members of all parties.

Speaking at Coventry on Jan. 25, Mr. Redmond said that a more disgraceful suggestion had never been made than that by Mr. Bonar Law that the King should revive the Veto of the Crown in regard to the Home Rule Bill. For a man in Mr. Law's position to make the suggestion that the King would be false to his Coronation oath was an insult to the Crown.—Mr. Samuel, the Postmaster-General speaking to a meeting of his constituents, also characterised Mr. Law's reference to the Sovereign as a grave constitutional offence.

Speaking at a Unionist demonstration at Chesterfield, on Jan. 24, the Duke of Devonshire said that the prospects of the Unionist Party were not only as bright, but they were brighter than they had been for many years past. They were passing through a critical time in their national history, but the country was showing signs of wearying of the present Government. The House of Lords would not fail to do its duty in the course of the next few weeks. Thrice the country had rejected the Home Rule Bill, and nothing had occurred to modify opinions previously expressed. The present Bill attempted an impossible task and teemed with distrust and lack of confidence.

Lord Roberts and a number of the officers of the disbanded City of London Imperial Volunteers were the principal guests at a luncheon given by Mr. W. W. Grantham, Past Master of the Grocers' Company, at Grocers' Hall on Jan. 27. Mr. Grantham presided. Lord Roberts, in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Chairman, said the C.I.V. were what a battalion would be if it were formed on the principle of universal military service a mixture of all classes—doctors, clergymen, dentists, lawyers, artists, blacksmiths, roughriders, labourers, officers who had been in the Army, and officers who wanted to get there. When the C.I.V. first took the field, they must have felt that they wanted a little more training than they had had. But before they were tried they were given two or three months' hard training on the line of march, and when they actually went into service an officer of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders told him that they did most admirable work. He could not lay down any law as to the length of training necessary for actual service. Some wanted more, some less. What he was trying to raise in this country was a feeling of self-sacrifice and energetic patriotism—something which would make everybody feel that it was their duty to serve their country.

The Municipal Reform Party opened their campaign for the forthcoming London County Council elections by a mass meeting held on Jan. 42 at the Finsbury Town Hall. Capt. Jessel, M.P. (Chairman of the London Municipal Society), who presided, said that meeting formed the beginning of a great campaign—a struggle for the possession of the soul of a great city. The Progressive Party had no imagination with regard to London. They wished to degrade London to the status of a mere provincial town, instead of keeping it as the finest city of the greatest empire in the world.

The thirteenth annual conference of the Labour Party was opened at the Lambeth Baths on Jan. 29. The conference was to have held in Glasgow, but it was transferred to London, when it became clear that Parliament would be sitting on the dates fixed for it. Mr. Henderson read a letter which he had received from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald from Madras, apologising for his absence from the conference. Mr. MacDonald wrote that he had only been there a week, but he wished that his colleagues could hear as he had done, how closely their work was being followed in India by friends and foes alike, and how every section of India which was politically alive, recognised their power and importance. Every one who survey the events of the year at home must recognise the same thing.

The taxi-cab dispute continues, and the men's union are issuing an appeal for assistance to trade unions throughout the country. At a meeting on Jan. 28, of individual owners of taxi-cabs and drivers who are at present at work those present pledged themselves to pay daily any ticket levy the union might think it necessary to make, no matter how long the dispute goes on. The union officials afterwards decided to issue on Jan. 30, a 4s. ticket in place of the 3s. one, by the purchase of which the drivers now working are at present contributing to the strike fund.

The Royal Agricultural Society has published the prize sheet for its show at Bristol, July 1 to 5 next. The total value of the prizes, including champion and special prizes and medals, is £11,000, of which £1,985 is contributed by the Bristol local committee, £2 449 15s. by the breeding societies, and £712 10s. by other donors. The prize scheme is, as usual, of a comprehensive description, provision being made for almost every recognised breed of farm animals in the country.

Mr. Bonar Law spoke in Edinburgh, on Jan. 24. In the evening he addressed a public meeting, dealing frankly with what he described as the crisis in the Unionist Party which followed on his speech at Ashton-under-Lyne. He gave his own and Lord Lansdowne's reasons for continuing in the leadership after a change of method had been decided on, and, proceeding, outlined Unionist policy as regards Tariff Reform. He afterwards criticised the chief measures of the Government, and in closing addressed three questions to the Prime Minister. In the afternoon, Mr. Bonar Law addressed the delegates to the Scottish Unionist Conference. Referring to the situation created by the attempt to pass the Home Rule Bill under the provisions of the Parliament Act, he said that if the Sovereigns were called upon to give or withhold his assent to the measure, he would be placed in such a position that whatever he did half of his people would feel that he had done wrong. To place him in such a position would be the greatest calamity, and must be prevented by Unionists.

The Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of Dumfries, headed by the burgh halberdiers, marched to the mausoleum in St. Michael's Churchyard on Jan. 25, the 154th anniversary of the poet's birth, and the Provost lead a wreath on the grave of Robert Burns. Addresses were delivered by the Provost and the president of the old Dumfries Burns Club, which has the care of the mausoleum. Mrs. Brand, widow of Mr. James Brand, a native of Dumfries, who has been living in London for a few years, and is now on her way back to her home in New York, has just presented to the Dumfries Club an original letter by Burns, dated March 21, 1788, in which he asks recipients advice about the staffing of the farm of Ellisland, which he entered at the succeeding term with unfortunate results. In the letter he wrote:—"I am an entire stranger in your country, and heaven knows shall need advice enough. Will you be so very good as to take a poor devil of a sojourning rhymester under your care? I assure you I keep the Scripture in my eye for I 'ask in faith, nothing wavering. Old Kent in Shakespeare says to poor King Lear, that he wished to enter his service, because he had that in his face he could like to call master. Forgive me, sir, when I say you have something in like manner I could wish to call friend. If you did not know me for a Scots poet, I dare say you would suspect me for a Hibernian—'Hibernia famed above every other grace for matchless intrepidity of face!' Forgive freedom and believe me to be sincerely, sir, your very humble servant.—Robert Burns." It is stated that this letter has not hitherto been published.

The Glasgow Bibliographical Society have arranged to hold a Foulis Exhibition, and the University authorities have agreed to provide accommodation for it within the University during the month of April. The following sections have been provisionally arranged:—Books printed in Glasgow before 1740; Foulis books; the Foulis Academy of Art; Alexander Wilson and his type-founder; personal history and portraits of the Foulies, personal relics of the Foulises; and friends of the Foulises. Those who are willing to lend books or other exhibits are asked to communicate with Mr. J. C. Ewing, librarian of Baillie's Institution, 153 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

COLONIAL

AUSTRALIA.

The 125th anniversary of the first settlement in Australia was celebrated in England on Jan. 27. The Commonwealth buildings in the Strand were decorated with wattle blossom, and an address was delivered by Sir George Reid to the Australian section of the Royal Colonial Institute. At Bath, the Mayor and Corporation placed a chaplet of wattle blossom round the bronze tablet on the house where Admiral Philip, the first Governor of Australia, spent his last years.

Mr. Pearce, Federal Minister for Defence, declares that the naval position is eminently satisfactory. Recruits are being enrolled in good numbers and are taking kindly to training. The only trouble is to provide sufficient accommodation afloat for the splendid material which is coming forward. The Cockatoo Island dockyard was officially transferred to the Federal Government last Saturday, and the keels of the Brisbane, the first cruiser to be built in Australia, and of the torpedo-boat destroyers Torrens and Derwent were laid.

CANADA.

During nine months of the fiscal year from April 1 to December 31 334,083 immigrants entered Canada, of whom 113,798 came from the United States. These figures show an increase of 14 per cent over the arrivals for the corresponding period of 1911-12. During December, 13,025 immigrants arrived, of whom 7,262 entered at ocean ports and 5,763 from the United States, as against a total immigration for December, 1911, of 10,624. During the nine months, Canada has received 127,875 immigrants from Great Britain, 113,798 from the United States, and 92,410 from other countries, or a total of 334,083. For the corresponding period of 1911-12, 120,167 immigrants came from Great Britain, 107,365 from the United States, and 65,014 from other countries. Comparing the calender year 1912 with 1911, there were 145,839 British settlers, as against 144,074; 140,143 Americans as against 131,114; and 109,802 from other countries as against 75,182.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Labour conference convened by the Federation of Labour and attended by representatives of the Labour and Socialist parties has provisionally adopted the amalgamation proposals for submission to the Unions. It was also decided to demand legislation prohibiting the registration of a new Union in succession to a union which had cancelled its registration. A resolution pleading the members to employ every effort to secure the political destruction of Mr. Massey's Government was carried unanimously, the Government's responsibility for the police action at Waihi being the ground alleged.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram from Masaru announced on Tuesday the death of Letsie, the Paramount Chief of Basutoland. The loyalty to England of the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, with its population of 400,000 has been of invaluable assistance on more than one occasion. Both during the disturbances of 1898, and during the South African War, Letsie preserved order among his people. Letsie told Lord Gladstone in 1911 that he believed that the Basutos would enter the Union without misgiving when the King thought fit. To a recent interviewer, however, he stated that he was afraid lest, if his people entered the Union, they would be crushed. "My nation," he said, "is very backward. If you have a lot of oxen and if you ship in the same kraal, the oxen will trample the sheep to death." He was by nature an arrogant man and slow to take the advice of those of superior education. He was born in 1859, and had only one wife.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

It is stated in a Reuter's telegram from Peking that the Ministers of the Six Powers are by no means unanimously satisfied with the proposed new loan conditions arranged by the banking group with the Chinese Government. The French Minister in particular insist on more stringent conditions. Chinese officials are reported as being bitterly opposed to other conditions, having adopted those of the bankers. French financiers have made an offer to establish an Industrial Bank.

FRANCE.

The new Ministry met the Chamber on Jan. 24 when M. Briand read the ministerial programme. The references to foreign affairs were slight, and merely reaffirmed that fidelity to our alliances and friendships remains the unalterable principle of our foreign policy. A long list of legislative proposals was appended, the most interesting being an elaborate announcement of schemes for enabling trade unions and other associations of the working classes to act in a corporate capacity, particularly for the purpose of industrial co-operation. These proposals would embrace the right to conclude collective contracts, the extension of the civil rights of trade unions, and the power of forming between capital and labour associations which would secure for the latter a legitimate share in their common profits.

M. Lagrosilliere, Deputy for Martinique considering himself insulted by a newspaper article inspired by M. Liontel, Honorary President of the Court of Appeal, assaulted the latter and a challenge to a duel ensued. The seconds, while deeming an encounter necessary, decided to refer to an arbitrator, the question whether the age or state of health of challenger, M. Liontel, would permit the duel to take place. The arbitrator decided that M. Liontel, who is 61 years old, could not fight, and with the approval of the seconds, M. Jules Liontel took the place of his father in the duel, which was fought on Monday. M. Jules Liontel was slightly wounded.

Another attack, recalling that made by Bonnot, gang last March, was made in the forest of Senart, near Paris, on January 28th. Shots were fired from an ambush on the motor-vans of two Paris business establishments, but in neither case were the occupants hit.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor was 54 on Jan. 27. In celebration of the anniversary special services were held in the German churches in London on Sunday and on Monday evening the German Officers' Club in London gave a dinner. In Berling the Emperor attended church in the morning, and afterwards received the Ambassadors and the Government. In the evening he attended a gala performance at the Opera House. The first honour on a long list was the appointment of the Crown Prince to the rank of colonel. The birthday prize of £2,500 offered by the Emperor for the best motor for aircraft was on Monday awarded to the Benz Company.

PORTUGAL.

The Minister of Justice on January 28th presented to the House of Deputies a Bill for the reform of the present prison system, by which all classes of prisoners—Royalist and political as well as criminal—will benefit. Among other needful changes the hood, worn by certain prisoners over their face and head, will be abolished.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg District Court on Jan. 27 passed sentence on the members of the Viborg Appeal Court, 23 in number, for opposing the enforcement of the Russian law of 1912 concerning the rights of Russians in Finland. The maximum penalty was inflicted—16 months' imprisonment, dismissal from office, and ineligibility for public pasts, salaried or honorary, for a period of ten years. In September last, on an application from Herr Lagercrantz, who was arrested for having, as a member of the Viborg magistracy, opposed the above law, the appeal Court declared his arrest illegal and ordered his release. This constituted the Court's offence. The President of the Court, who gave only half-hearted support to his colleagues, was acquitted. The other accused refused to plead, on the ground that the St. Petersburg Court has no legal jurisdiction over Finland.

SPAIN.

A Royal order has been issued from the Ministry of War by which non-Catholic soldiers shall in future be excused attendance at Mass on Sundays and feast days, although they must still be present at religious ceremonies which the troops have to to attend under arms. The spirit of tolerance prevailing in official quarters is viewed with satisfaction.

UNITED STATES.

It has been decided to send next summer to Great Britain and Europe a large Commission to inquire into the general question of agricultural economy, with especial reference to the possibilities of co-operation. The greatest importance is attached by American economists to the project, which was advocated at a banquet at Washington on Monday night by the President, and by Sir Horace Plunkett.

The establishment of a Bureau of Social Hygiene is announced. It is the outcome of an effort by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to found a non-political and permanent organization to study and combat vice. In a statement explaining the bureau's scope and aims, Mr. Rockefeller says he believes that man, not woman, is responsible for the "white slave" traffic, which is followed owing to its huge profits. Reform, he says, is possible only through such an organization as this, which will make the destruction of the social evil its life work. The necessary funds, it is understood, will be furnished by Mr. Rockefeller and other wealthy philanthropists.

Mr. E. V. Debbs, who was the Socialist candidate for the Presidency at the last election, has been arrested on a charge of obstructing the course of justice by an article which he wrote and had published in a Socialist newspaper, exposing the conditions which, he said, existed in Leavenworth Prison. He was afterwards released on finding bail of £200.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, which investigated the condition of the seal fisheries on the Pribilloff Islands, has presented a report endorsing the decision to enforce a close season for five years. The Commission finds that the North American Commercial Company, which leased the islands, has violated the law by killing female seals and yearlings. The report mentions, in this connexion, a well-known English fur trader as combining with the president of the Commercial Company and others to commit depredations on fur seals which were the property of the United States. The report characterizes this person as a notorious British pirate.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. R. Cordue, R. E.
Lieut.-Col. A. B. Lindsay, 2 G. R.
Lieut.-Col. R. H. Castor, I. M. S.
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Abud, I.A.
Major R. H. B. Anderson, Mil. Accts. Dept.
Major R. L. Morris, I.A.
Major W. B. T. Abbey, I.A.
Major W. D. A. Keys, I.M.S.
Capt. N. D. Mackworth, I.M.S.
Capt. W. J. Evans, 1 G.R.
Capt. J. C. Hathornwaite, 121 Prs.
Capt. G. C. Hodgson, 32 Prs.
Capt. J. G. F. Paterson, I.M.S.
Capt. J. W. Whitehead, 1 Brah.
Eng. H. Ellis, R.I.M.
Mr. O. N. James,
Mr. C. M. de Rosario.
Mr. A. Brokenshaw.
Mr. D. W. G. Cowie.
Mr. W. E. A. James.
Mr. G. R. Long.
Mr. A. F. Maconochie.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. H. King, 33 Punj., 6 mo. M. C.
Major H. R. Hopwood, 33 Lt. Cav., to 5-8-13.
Major P. C. Searle, 109 Inf., 6 mo. M.C.
Capt. C. A. Milward, 53 Sikhs, 5 days.
Major A. E. McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O., 25 Cav. 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. C. C. T. Chapman, 3 days.
Mr. B. F. Cooper, 3 mo M.C.
Miss M. Bhore, 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. H. Whistler, 4 days, M.C.
Mr. A. L. Vibert, 6 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. H. A. Hildebrand, Poona Horse.
Lieut. L. L. MacLean, 8 G.R.
Mr. E. A. Horne,
Mr. H. Whistler.
Mr. D. L. McPherson.
Mr. A. Campbell.
Mr. W. J. C. Rogers.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city, reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th February to 6 a.m. on the 15th February:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	2	5
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	17

An interesting pamphlet on the copper and brass industries of India, by Professor P. G. Shah, of Lahore, has just been published. Of Bombay, the author writes that it is perhaps the largest centre in India of both copper and brass manufacture; and he then goes on to show how brass-ware is being displaced in Bombay by other materials. He states that some of the workers in Bombay make vessels out of imported German-silver sheets, and these are often preferred to brass, especially among the richer class. In Bombay another kind of substitution of brass vessels is seen, and this is by the growing popularity of tinned-ware among the poor people. The factories find that there is little margin of profit in the making of brass vessels, so they make either German-silver or aluminium vessels. In spite of the process of substitution, the Bombay industry in brass and copper is thriving, mainly for two reasons. The raw product is cheaper compared with other centres removed from the sea; and there is a ready market for these goods in the expanding city. Moreover, the industry is helped by the immigration of the better class of workers from the districts.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Cranford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TO MAKE IT TENDER.

"Waiter," called the customer in a restaurant where an orchestra was playing.

"Yes, sir?"

"Kindly tell the leader of the orchestra to play something sad and low while I dine. I want to see if it won't have a softening influence on this steak."

NOT ALWAYS.

Sunday school teacher:—"And when the prodigal son came home, what happened, Tommy?"

Tommy—"His father ran to meet him and hurt himself."

Sunday-school teacher: "Why, where did you get that?"

Tommy—"It said his father ran and fell on his neck. I bet it would hurt you to fall on your neck."

SENSATION.

It was a dull, grey Christmas Eve, and P. C. 126 was pacing slowly up and down the deserted road. Not a cook or a meal in sight, and another six hours before him!

Suddenly from a tiny cottage by the roadside there issued shrieks of "Murder!" mingled with cries of "Police!"

In haste P. C. 126 dashed to the cottage. A little boy opened the door.

"What's up here?" demanded P. C. 126.

"That's my brother Bill," said the boy. "He's crying because ma has such bad eyesight and because she's deaf."

"Well, well," said P. C. 126, "what's he crying 'Murder' for like that?"

"Well, you see, ma's mendin' the back of his trousers, and he's got them on!"

NOT A SPECK.

The mistress came downstairs and tried the door of the sitting-room, only to find it locked against her, while the key, which was usually in the lock, was missing.

"Bridget, I can't get into the parlor," she cried. "Sure it's meself knows that an ye won't fur I have the key in me pocket."

"Open the door immediately."

"Certainly I will. Will yez go in if I do."

'Then you don't ket the kay."

"Open the door immediately. What do you mean?"

"Sure it's by your orders. Ye said yerterday, Don't let me come downstairs in the mornin' an' see any dust on the parlor furniture. So I just puts the kay in me pocket an' says I 'Then she shan't.'

HIS GOLDEN TEXT.

A Sunday-school service was held in Church a few months ago, and the teacher had thought that in order to make the service more impressive it would be a good plan to have six-year old Johnnie go to the rostrum and repeat the golden text of the morning. This Johnnie consented to do. The golden text was, "I am the bread of life."

When it came time for Johnnie's part of the programme he arose from his seat with calm assurance, and walked bodly down the aisle to the rostrum. Once upon the rostrum with the sea of faces confronting him, Johnnie's calm assurance suddenly left him. Things looked entirely different from the platform. He hesitated, standing first on one foot and then on the other. Finally in a shaking voice he shouted:—

"I am—a loaf—of bread!"

HOW HE GOT HIS IDEA.

Christmas was not too far distant, and Willie had been making some private investigations. At last he catechised his mother like this:

Mamma, does Santa Claus get in his aleigh on Christmas-Eve and drive around to all houses of all the little boys and girls?

"Yes, dear."

"And does he stop at each chimney as he goes long and leave just the right things?"

"Yes, dear."

"He must be pretty quick to visit all the little boys and girls in one night."

"Well, I don't believe he does it in that way," was Willie's next thoughtful remark; "I believe he plans ahead and does some of his work before hand."

"What makes you think so, Wille?"

"Well, I—I notice that he's got all the things I asked for put away on the top closet shelf already that all."

WHY NOT?

He was a very cute man, was Jim Makesure. Going into a tobacconist's shop he asked for an ounce of thick twist. It was handed to him, already cut and wrapped up.

"Would you mind trusting me with it?" said Jim.

"Certainly not," said the tobacconist. "I do not know you, and have not seen you before."

"In that case, then, would you mind putting twist on the scales, because I do not know you and have not seen you before," said Jim Makesure.

FANNING THE FLAME.

For a number of years a bitter feud existed between the Browns and the Perkinses, next-door neighbours. The trouble originated through the depredations of Brown's cat, and had grown so fixed an affair that neither party ever dreamed of "making it up." One day, however, Brown sent by his servant a peace-making note for Mr. Perkins, which read:—

"Mr. Brown sends his compliments to Mr. Perkins and begs to say his old cat died this morning."

Mr. Perkins' reply was bitter:—

"Mr. Perkins is sorry to hear of Mr. Brown's trouble, but he had not heard that Mrs. Brown was ill."

REASONABLE ENOUGH.

Stout Old Gentlemen—"What! sixpence for a shave?"

Barber—"Yes, sir; twopence a chin, sir."

ONE BETTER.

"Why is a horse that can't hold its head up like next Wednesday?"

"Don't know."

"Why, because it's neck's weak."

"Oh, I heard that joke about a week back."

THREE OF THEM.

Teacher—"How many sexes are there?"

Little Boy—"Three."

Teacher—"Three! What are they?"

Little Boy—"The male sex, the female sex, and the insects."

THE RETORT UNCONSCIOUS.

Magistrate (discharging prisoner) "Now then I would advise you to keep away from bad company."

Prisoner (feelingly)—"Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again."

RIDDLE AND ANSWERS.

What enlightens the world though dark itself?—Ink.

Why do black sheep eat less than white ones?—Because there are fewer of them.

Why is a loaded express waggon like a forest?—It is full of trunks.

What bridge has never been walked on by a human being?—The bridge of the nose.

VARYING IT.

"Eer—er—some of the facetious gentlemen in the congregation," says the minister, as the deacons prepare to take up the collection, "have been in the habit of dropping buttons into the plate. Might I suggest that, in view of a recent arrival at the parsonage, they substitute safety pins for the time being?"

WRONG.

The captain of the ship was talking to the new deck hand who had just gone to sea.

"Same old story, I suppose," said the old salt kindly. "Fool of the family went to sea, eh?"

"Oh, no!" replied the boy. "That's all changed since your day, sir."

THE FAUX PAS.

After he had kissed her, and pressed her rosy cheek against his, and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked—

"George, do you shave yourself?"

"Yes," he replied.

"I thought so," she said. "Your face is the roughtest I ever—"

Then she stopped, but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.

WORKERS, BEWARE!

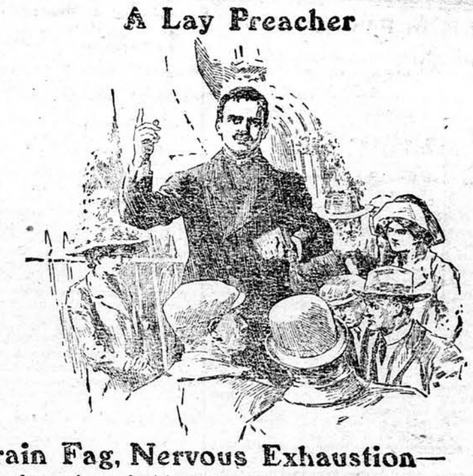
A clerk in a bank appeared before the bank manager with a three days' growth of beard.

"James," said the manager, "you will have to get shaved."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 85 years.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Quick as Lightning

A hard hitter, wonderful regularity and minimum recoil. These are a few points about

"SPORTING BALLISTITE"

which will appeal to all sportsmen who appreciate a perfect powder.

Manufactured only by

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd., Glasgow and London.

Wholesale Agents:—

EWART LATHAM & CO., Bombay.

Retail Agents:—TREACHER & CO., LD., Bombay.

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

GOOLAM HUSSIAN ALLIBHOY, do. do.

ABDULALLY NOORBHOY, do. do.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Commutation of Pensions.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Jan. 21 Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether, considering the fact that the Government of India have decided that the proportion up to which pensions may be commuted should not be allowed to exceed a quarter of the pension he will state the proportion up to which officers of the British service are permitted to commute their pensions; if exceeding more than one-quarter of the pension, whether similar conditions to those applied in India might be advantageously applied in England: whether, while the Government of India permit their pensioners to commute on a three and a-half per cent. basis, officers of the British Army are only permitted to commute on a five per cent. basis; and what difference this makes to the British service officer.

Mr. H. Baker: Officers of the British Service are allowed to commute one-half of their pensions, but not less than £80 must be left uncommuted. It appears that the Indian conditions mentioned in the question refer to Indian natives, and that, as far as British officers are concerned, the Indian conditions are the same as those of the British Service, except that the limit for commutation is one-third. It is a matter of opinion how far it is to an officer's advantage to commute his pension, but experience has shown that the limit of one-half has prevented cases of destitution from arising without unduly interfering with the officer's discretion as to his financial arrangements. The rate of interest chargeable is fixed by the Pensions Commutation Act.

IMPORTATION OF WOMEN.

On Monday, January 27 Mr. Ferens asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there is in India a considerable traffic in native girls for immoral purposes; whether the existing laws are adequate to suppress it; and, if not, what measures the Indian Government propose to take.

Mr. H. Baker: Traffic in young girls exists in a varying extent in different parts of India. It is closely connected with the social and religious usages of the population, and there is no clear evidence that it is an interesting evil. The question of strengthening the penal provisions of the law is at present under inquiry in connection with a Bill introduced in the imperial Legislative Council by an unofficial member.

Mr. Ferens also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been called to the fact that a large number of European and Japanese women are imported into India for immoral purposes; whether the International Convention against the white slave traffic has been adopted by the Indian Government; and whether the Indian law is adequate to carry out that Convention.

Mr. H. Baker: A Bill to suppress the importation of foreign women into India has been introduced in the imperial Legislative Council by an unofficial member and has been referred for opinion to local governments. The Secretary of State has also consulted the Government of India as to whether India should adhere to the International Convention. At present he is not in a position to say whether the Indian law is adequate to carry it out

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

Col. Yate asked Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer: Whether, considering the fact that the treasury has already made a profit of some £200,000. from the commutation of pensions and that the five per cent. rate of interest charged to the commuter is higher than the rate at which Government can borrow the money, he will not consider the question of permitting pensioners to commute their pensions on a three and a-half per cent. basis, the rate now charged by the Government of India, instead of on the five per cent. basis at present chargeable under the Pensions Commutation Act.

Mr. Lloyd George: I fear that I cannot undertake to introduce legislation on this subject.

INDIA AND OUTRAGES ON MAHOMEDANS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the outrages committed during and since the war on the Mahomedans of Macedonia had aroused much indignation in India; and whether the Government proposed to give expression to its sympathy with victims whose co-religionists form so large proportion of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Asquith: I am aware that the reports of the treatment of the Moslem inhabitants of territory in Bulgarian and Servian occupation have attracted widespread notice. The attention of the Bulgarian and Servian Governments has been drawn to the matter.

COINAGE OF SILVER IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, Jan. 28. Mr. Bigland asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he will state how much silver bullion in fivepounces was coined at the Indian mints during the last calendar year into rupees or sub-divisions and into British dollars or sub-divisions, respectively; at whose instance these dollars are coined, and what per ounce is their issue price, or what is the seignorage; and if there is any publication available which gives the Indian mint statistics since 1893.

Mr. H. Baker: The figures for calendar years are not available. The amount of silver coined in 1911-12 at the Indian mints was as follows:—

	Standard Ounces.	Equivalent in Fine Ounces.
Whole rupees, new.....	nil	nil
" recoined...	9,107,934 ...	8,124,539
1-2, 1-4, 1-8 rupees, new...	nil	nil
" recoined...	405,429 ...	378,394
British dollars	31,596,753 ...	29,226,997

The British dollars were coined at the requisition of banks. There is no "issue price," since the mints merely coin the silver tendered to them by banks and issue the dollars to the banks, charging two per cent. for the work done. Some statistics of the Indian mints will be found in the Statistical Abstract of British India, 1909-10 (Cd. 6,017). More detailed statistics, and extending over a longer period, will be found in "Statistics of British India, Part IV. A (Finance and Revenue)" for 1909-10, purchasable from the agents for the sale of books published by the Indian authorities. A new edition for 1910-11 will shortly be obtainable. The yearly reports of the Administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay can be obtained through the same channel. The latest is the report for 1911-12.

POSTING OF POLICE OFFICERS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, for reasons connected with caste and other structural conditions of Indian life, it is often necessary that police officers should perform their duties in districts and among people to which they do not actually belong; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will abstain from taking any action which may limit the discretion of local authorities possessed of special knowledge in this behalf.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State does not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local authorities in India as regards the posting of their police officers.

GANJAM POLICE RECORDS.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state in what language the police records are kept in the Balliguda, Gumsur, and Chatrapore divisions of the district of Ganjam, and what is the language spoken by the majority of the population in those parts; and whether he is aware that, although these records are not open to inspection by the general public, they are exhibited in the course of the trial by courts, and the parties to the action are entitled to public copies of them.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has no information as to the first part of the hon. member's question, except that police vernacular records are kept in Telegu in Ganjam in all circles but one. As regards the second part under certain conditions the parties are allowed at the instance of the Court to call for police diaries and to inspect them. The conditions are prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act.

URIYA OFFICERS IN GANJAM.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the district of Ganjam, out of 545 police officers 291 are Uryas; whether practically the whole of these Uriya officers are stationed in the Balliguda divison which consists largely of malarious unhealthy tracts inhabited by non-Uriya-speaking hill tribes; whether he can state for what reason Uriya officers are not appointed to any proportional extent to the Uriya-speaking parts of Ganjam—namely the Gumsur and Chatrapore divisions.

Mr. H. Baker: The figures cited by the hon. member are correct but the Secretary of State has no information as to the distribution of individual constables in Ganjam.

THE NEW DELHI.

On Thursday, Jan. 30.—On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. King complained of the course adopted by the Government in relation to the planning and architecture of the new capital of India. On Dec 20, he said, Mr. H. Baker stated that until the report of the Town Planning Committee had been published and the ground plan of the new city settled, it would be a little previous to consider the question of architects and architecture. Yet, although the committee had not yet reported, architects had been appointed and plans were being prepared. He protested against this arrangement, and asserted that at least four pledges had been broken. For instance, they had been told again, and again that there would be some sort of competition in connection with the appointment of architects. Yet two or three had been appointed without a hint of competition.

Mr. H. Baker, who replied on behalf of the India Office, explained that the appointments had been hastened, and Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker appointed at the Viceroy's request. In a matter of this kind they must consider the opinion of the Viceroy as of high importance. It must really be left to his judgment who should be employed, and what style of architecture should be adopted. If the hon. member was still in doubt as to the competence of the Viceroy in this matter he might point out that his Excellency was strongly in favour of the Indian style of architecture, which, he believed commended itself to the hon. member's taste. So far as the majority of the new public buildings was concerned competition would be allowed as far as possible.

PERSIAN RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Col. Yate asked whether a concession had been granted to Russia by the Persian Government for the construction of a line of railway, from Julfa to Tabriz; if so, whether a similar concession had been granted to Great Britain for the construction of a railway from Muhamra to Khoramabad; and, if not, when such a concession would be granted.

Sir E. Grey: So far as I am aware, neither of these concessions has yet been granted, but I understand that there is a good hope that both will be granted very shortly.

RIGHT TO BE WELL BORN.

Interesting Letter from Sir George Birdwood.

The following letter by Sir George Birdwood on Professor George Dawson's "The Right Of The Child To Be Well Born," recently published by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls of Boston, has been published in the American newspapers.

"I have not been able, until now, to thank you for the copy of Professor George Dawson's 'The Right of the Child to be Well Born.' The subject-matter of the book is one of special moment for the people of the United States of America; particularly for those living within the latitudes of the 'Spanish Main'; and indeed for all people of Aryan blood living within the tropical and sub-tropical zones in any part of the Old World or the New. There is a tendency in all European children born and bred within these torrid regions to degenerate into creoles. The creole is not a mulatto. The latter is the offspring of an European and a Negro; a creole is the descendant of true European parents on both sides, but born in India, or within corresponding latitudes in Africa, or in tropical and sub-tropical North and South America. It is this creolising of them that has, in the course of the last few centuries, reduced the stamina, and paralysed the progress, of the Spanish nationalities of Central and Southern America; and in North America, the same results are inevitable—in the course of centuries—unless the most intelligent, the most deligent, and the most scrupulous and devout care is taken to maintain not simply the native purity of the British and German and Norse and French populations of the United States, but their pristine virility and integrity of constitution. It is a most sacred duty of the United States, incumbent on all its European peoples, individually, and collectively, —in their separate communities and States, and in their National and Imperial unity—to see to this, sleeplessly and strenuously, and without ever relaxing in the duty; for the due discharge of this religious and patriotic duty by the peoples of North America involves their whole future, as foreshadowed in the "fates" of the Spanish Republic of Central and Southern America. We may not see the creolising of the European races within our day, although in India it is seen in the first generation of the children of pure-blooded English, and Scots, and Irish parents; but it is inevitable in the end, unless such rules of life as those advocated by Professor George Dawson are not only voluntarily followed by private individuals, but are enforced by the laws of the United States. Let me add, that unless you take these steps, in a not remote future, not the United States will hold the hegemony of the two Americas, but Canada. That should be winning, and convincing for you and should stir your patriotic senators into prompt and strenuous action. It is abominable of English people, who inflicted the curse of Negro slavery on America, to cry out against the drastic treatment of these Negroes every true American should insist on."

Observe, I omit the Greeks, Italians, and Russians, from the text of those Europeans from whom the population of the United States should be recruited. There are no undoubted Greeks, that is pure Aryas, in modern Greece, outside Albania, Epirus, and Thessaly; the rest being idolatrous Phoenicians, and cowardly Jews, who, when Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire, became Christians. There are no Italians, that is pure Aryas, in modern Italy, outside subalpine Lombardy, and Piedmont; the rest being Mulattos between the Romans and other ancient Italians and their African and Asian slaves, male and female. And as for the Russians, excepting the Germanised Russians a thousand years of Tartar dominion, has everlastingly Tartarised them. The only pure Aryas in the world to-day are the Norse races, and the Northern Germans, and Northern French, and the British; and a proportion (non Mongolised) of the Russians; and of the Sikhs, and Rajputs, and Vaishyas of Northern and Western India; and all the Parsi priests of Naosari, in Western India, who genealogically are the purest authenticated Aryas of us all, only creolised by living for generations out of Persia, and in sub-tropical India.

HOW TO WASH TYRES.

It is not generally known to motorists that tyres should always be washed after a wet or dusty run. The covers should be wiped over with a damp sponge or well-wrung cloth, which has been previously dipped in pure water.

One says "pure water" advisedly, for it is an unmixed evil to wash tyres with water with which a little paraffin has been mixed. As a matter of fact, many drivers are in the habit of washing the bodies of their cars with a mixture of water and paraffin. That its use has become so general is due to the fact that it removes mud and dust from the varnish very thoroughly and easily. But there is nothing to warrant the washing of tyres with such a mixture. On the contrary, it should not be used for this purpose, because it will affect the rubber in a very undesirable way.

Paraffin is a solvent. That is to say, it will dissolve certain substances, with which it may be brought into contact. Its influence upon rubber is particularly marked; it will reduce—will, in fact, almost destroy—its resistance to friction. Paraffin is rich in fatty properties, and these—particularly the heavy oils which remain after the evaporation of the gases—are responsible for its solvent action. Moreover, it evaporates very slowly, and leaves a greasy residue, which prolongs the action of the solvent. Every time the tyre is washed with a paraffin mixture, the rubber is deprived of more of its strength, until at last it swells up and becomes brittle and useless.

Consequently, car owners are strongly advised to avoid washing their with mixtures containing oil or grease in any shape or form. The sponge, when used, should not be soaked and dripping with water, but merely damp, so that the rubber may dry off practically at once. To be sure that the tyres will be quite dry, wipe them well with a good soft towel after washing. After a run in the rain, too, never allow your car to be put away until the tyres have been thoroughly dried.

It should always be borne in mind that if covers and tubes are left lying about on the garage floor, they will most probably come into contact with both oil and damp. The best way to preserve your spare tubes is to inflate them sufficiently to keep them round, and place them inside the covers. Then wrap the covers round with paper or strips of canvas, and hang them up on wooden pegs. Looked after in this way, your spare tyres will always be safe from injury and always ready to hand when wanted.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The winners at Kempton Park on Jan. 24, were Platonic; Henry Winkfield, The Last, Colonist, General Fox, and Mistrel Park.

The Kempton Park January Hurdle Races and Steeplechases were concluded on Jan. 25. The Kempton Park Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mrs. R. C. Swan's Marcellinus, the Hanworth Park Handicap Hurdle Plate by Lady Torrington's Elstead, and the Cranford Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. W. Walker's Agnes M.

The Nottingham January Steeplechase Meeting was brought to a close on Jan. 28. The Harrington Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Capt. G. Middleton's Cannock Lass, the Mansfield Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. F. Bibby's Ben Ruadh, and the Annesley Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Comic Boy.

The Folkestone January Steeplechases and Hurdle Races were begun on Jan. 29. The Folkestone Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. D. Faber's Balsham, and the Westen-hanger Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. A. Gorham's Santee.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The Scottish Rugby Football Union has decided to refuse to renew the fixtures with France, and an intimation of the decision has been sent to the French Union. It is understood that this action is a consequence of the behaviour of the spectators at the end of the Franco-Scottish International match in Paris on New Year's Day.

England gained an easy victory over France, at Twickenham, on Jan. 25, by 20 points to 0. Oxford beat Richmond, at Richmond, by 26 points to 11. Bedford beat Cambridge University, at Bedford, by 9 points to 3.

Guy's Hospital beat Oxford University, at Honor Oak Park, on Jan. 29, by 11 points to 8; Cambridge University beat the Army, at Queen's Club, by 16 points to 3.

Two matches were played in the Northern section of the County Championship on Jan. 25. The victory of Cumberland over Yorkshire settles the championship of the North, and Cumberland will now be called upon to play winners of the match between Gloucestershire and the Midland Counties in the final round. The results were:—Cumberland beat Yorkshire, at Skipton, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Northumberland beat Lancashire, at Manchester, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points).

London Scottish beat Guy's Hospital, at Richmond, on Jan. 25, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Rosslyn Park beat United Services (Chatham), at Richmond, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 3 tries (9 points). London Welsh beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points). Old Leysians beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Wandsworth, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 0. Old Alleynians beat. Aldershot Command, at Dulwich, by 1 goal and 7 tries (26 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Cardiff beat Blackheath, at Cardiff, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (28 points) to 0. Newport beat Swansea, at Newport, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 try (3 points). Llanelly beat Penarth, at Llanelly, by 1 goal from a mark and 3 tries (12 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Aberavon beat Pontypool, at Port Talbot, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Abertillery beat Gloucester, at Abertillery, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 0. United Services beat London Hospital, at Portsmouth, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 0. Cheltenham beat Clifton, at Clifton, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Devonport Albion beat Coventry, at Devonport, by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points). Bath and Bristol played a drawn game at Bath neither, side having scored. Leicester beat Moseley, at Moseley, by 4 goals (20 points) to 1 try (3 points). Edinburgh Academicals beat Royal High School, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, a goal from a mark, and 1 try (11 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points). Edinburgh University beat Jed Forest, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (18 points) to 0. Gala beat Watsonians, at Galashiels, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 3 tries (9 points). Northampton beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Northampton, by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat Royal Naval College (Greenwich), at Winchmore Hill, on Jan. 29, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Edinburgh University beat Glasgow University, at Glasgow, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (34 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Oxford University beat Old Carthusians, at Queen's Club, on Jan. 25, by 3 goals to 0. Cambridge University and the Corinthians played a drawn game, at Cambridge, each, side having scored 2 goals.

Oxfor University beat the Southern Amateur League, at Gunnersbury Lane, on Jan. 29, by 5 goals to 1; Cambridge University beat the New Crusaders, at Cambridge, by 3 goals to 0.

Guy's Hospital beat the Casuals, at Honor Oak Park, by 7 goals to 3.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Jan. 25 were as follows:—Sunderland 2 goals, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Tottenham; Manchester United 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Manchester; Aston Villa 1, Everton 1, at Birmingham; Bolton Wanderers 2, Manchester City 2, at Bolton; Oldham Athletic 3, Chelsea 2, at Oldham; Newcastle United 3, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Newcastle; Middlesbrough 4, Derby County 1; at Middlesbrough; Sheffield United 3, Bradford City 2, at Sheffield: Notts County 3. Blackburn Rovers 1, at Nottingham; Liverpool 2. West Bromwich Albion 1, at Liverpool.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Jan. 25 were as follows:—Preston North End 5 goals, Bristol City 1, at Bristol; Notts Forest 5 Burnley 3 at Burnley; Birmingham 1, Stockport County 0, at Stockport; Wolverhampton Wanderers 2. Leeds City 2, at Wolverhampton Bradford 3, Grimsby Town 0, at Bradford; Hull City 2. Lincoln City 0 at Hull; Fulham 4 Blackpool 2, at Fulham; Glossop 3, Clayton Orient 0, at Glossop; Barnsley 5 Bury 3, at Barnsley; Leicester Fosse 0, Huddersfield Town 0, at Leicester.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Jan. 25 were as follows:—Queen's Park Rangers 1, Stoke 0, at Park Royal; West Ham United 1, Crystal Palace 1, at Upton Park; Swindon Town 1, Reading 1, at Swindon; Coventry City 2, Watford 1, at Coventry Millwall 2, Gillingham 1, at New Cross. Portsmouth 2, Southampton 0, at Portsmouth; Bristol Rovers 2, Norwich City 1, at Bristol; Brentford 0, Northampton 0, at Brentford; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Merthyr Town 0, at Brighton; Exeter City 1, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Exeter.

The Casuals beat London County and Westminster Bank in their replayed tie in the second round of the Amateur F. A. Cup competition, at Tufnell Park on Jan. 25 by 3 goals to 0, and the Civil Service beat Carshalton at Carshalton, by 4 goals to 0.

ROWING.

It is officially stated that the University Boat Race will be rowed on Thursday, March 13, at about 4-30 p. m. This, it will be observed, is the Thursday in the week preceding Holy Week.

At this early stage of practice the movements of the Oxford crew are naturally rather sluggish, but they seem to have the makings of a really good eight. They possess plenty of power, if they can learn to apply it in the right manner and at the right time they ought to prove fast! At present the stroke is not driven through in one piece from the stretcher, and the blades tend to leave the water before the end of the stroke. Names and latest weights:

		st.	lb.
	E. R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	11	13
2.	C. L. Baillieu (Melbourne University and Magdalen)	12	5
	R. P. Hankinson (Winchester and New College)	11	12
4.	H. K. Ward (New South Wales and New College	12	8½
5.	aA. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	13	5½
6.	aA. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New College)	12	11½
7.	aL. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	12	9½
	aE. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	14	4
	aH. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox)	9	0

The Chambridge crew has taken daily paddles to Baitslite Lock and back. No long wows have been attempted, long paddles with bursts of rowing having been the usual order. On Jan. 25 the crew, coached by Capt. Gibbon, was followed by Mr. S. D. Mattlebury, Dr. R. B. Etherington-Smith, Mr. L. S. Lloyd, and the President, Mr. R. Le Blanc Smith. As has already been announced, the last-named will not row, having dislocated his shoulder during the vacation. Names and latest weights:—

		st.	lb.
	L. A. Pattinson (Rugby and Jesus) (bow)	13	4
2.	aR. S. Sfiove (Uppingham and First Trinity)	12	6
3	C. S. Clark (Bedford Grammar School and Pembroke)	12	9
4.	W. Askwith (Bedford and Corpus)	13	4
5.	L. W. Wood (Merchant Taylors' and Queens')	13	0
6.	E. N. Showell-Rogers (Shrewsbury and Caius)	12	10
7.	aS. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	11	10
	G. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) stroke)	11	5
	L. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	9	0

a An Old Blue.

GOLF.

Oxford University played their first match of the term on Jan. 25, when the Mid-Surrey Club beat them at Richmond by 8 points to 2.

It was generally expected that Cambridge would beat the team that Woking put into the field against them on Jan. 25, but the result was a halved match, each side having won 5 games.

A new golf club and course, under the title of the Blackmoore Golf Club, were opened in Hampshire on Jan. 27. The course is situated between Woolmer Forest and Selborne, on Lord Selborne's estate.

Mr. A. V. Macan, who has competed in the Irish Championship several times, has won the Championship of British Columbia at Vancouver. Mr. J. S. Matterson, another Irish amateur, was also a competitor, but was defeated in the third round.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s "Salsette" Feb. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 31st Jan. arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dale, Mr. B. C.
Hume, Capt. E. G.
Hume, Mrs.
Leonard, Mr. A. H.
Moore, Dr. A. E.
Mould, Mr. W. C.
Mundley, Mr. H. R.
Pidgeon, Mr. E.
Purton, Mr. G. R.
Rice, Mr. G. R.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Barton, Mr. L. L.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ahmed, Mr. S. G.
Brodhurst, Major R.
Bion, Miss B. J.
Bayley, Mrs.
Billinton, Mr. P.
Barnes, Mr. A.
Butler, Mr. J. A.
Cunningham, Mr. H.
Gartland, Mr. R. A.
Cartland, Mr. W. H.
Campbell, Capt. A.
Duxbury, Mr. G. A.
Duxbury, Mrs.
Denison, Miss F.
Dix, Mr. A. N.
Dadachanji, Mr. P.
Gordon, Mr. J. H.
Gray, Miss V.
Gribbon, Capt. H.
Hodgkinson, Major C.
Harper, Mr. John.
Johnson, Major G. W.
Keenan, Mr. J.
Lawrence, Mr. S. H.
Lloyd, Mrs. G. H.
Loamps, Mr. G. E.
Lawton, Mr. C.
McGregor, Mr. G. W.
Milward, Capt. C. A.
Macrae, Mrs.
Mason, Mr. K.
Master, Mr. A.
Master, Mrs.
Powell, Major A. B.
Powell, Miss.
Patel, Mr. V. J.
Roberts, Miss C.
Rutherford. Miss M.
Robinson, Comr. A. P.
Rind, Capt. G. B. A.
Smith, Mr. J.
Sheriff Mr. C. R.
Sueve, Mr. A.
Thorpe, Mr. H.
Whalley, Mr. S. S.
Wilder, Mr. P.

FROM BRINDISI.

Abbott, Mr. Sidney, H.
Buch, Mr. C. V.
Cogswell, Mr. M.
Daubeny, Mr. A. C.
Gwynn, Mr. J. T.
Kenny, Mr. W.
Schell, Revd. J.
Schell, Mrs.

Gravely Mr. Booth.

FROM PORT SAID.

Cain, Revd. J.
Harlow, Mrs. E. R.
Harlow, Capt.
Irwin, Mr. R.

Ohrey, Mrs.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "Salsette" Feb. 15.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr A H
Abrook, Mr E E
Amant, Mr F
Appleby, Mr
Arrabon, Mr T
Ashton, Mr E D
Avari, Mr C R
Banks, Mr H A K
Basri, Mr Elias Isaac
Beck, Mr E L
Bell, Mr
Bell, Mr James
Briggs, Master
Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs Archy
Brodie, Mr J
Chand, Sardar Sardar
Chibant, Mr A
Clark, Capt H
Crest, Miss
Creet, Mr S T
Davis, Captain T A
de Boissiere, Mr A
Denham, Mr R D and child
Digvijayasinhji, Mr K S.
Farrer, Miss M S
Farrer, Miss R
Fine-Keicey, Mr
Fitton, Mr G F
Gregory, Mr S M
Harding, Miss
Harding, Mrs
Hemans, Capt G W
Hossain, Mr Mahomed Bin
Huddleston, Mrs M A, child, infant and nurse
Israle, Mr V
Jennaway, Mr
Keppel, Mr and Mrs D
Kleman Mr
Kromar, Mr R K
Legge, Mr
Lehman, Mr H
Lyloir, Mr A E
Lloyd, Mr W J
Manley, Capt and Mrs H
Marshall, Mr D
Masterman, Miss
M La en, Mr, Mrs L B and child
Mein, Mr C H
Muza, Mr A T
Mitchell, Mr E A
Moosats, Capt V E
Morgan Capt M H L
Morini, Mr
Moyeed, Mr S S A
Phelps, Mrs J
Robinson, Mrs C J
Rose, Mr Mrs and child
Scott, Miss K
Sheik Jassim Bin Mohd. Ebrahim
Stevenson, Mr and Mrs G H
Stewart, Mr A F
Stewart-Wilson, KCIE, Sir Chas
Stones, Mr S E
Taylor, Mr B
Thomas n, Mr T S
Trafford, Capt E A
Udaondo, Mr G
von Eaver, Mr G
Wake, Col E St A
Wall, Mr Norman
Warren, Rev J A F
West, Capt A
Williamson, Mrs
Wilson, Mr G M

Per s. s. "Semiramis" Feb. 15.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice "via" intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7, at 3 p. m. Dock passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 12 noon.

Ainsley, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. and child.
Barnes, Mr. E.
Baroff, Mr. H. H.
Bhola Nath, Major.
Bray, Lt. N. N. E.
Bullen, Col. I. M.
Copeland, Mr. R. E.
Deen, Mr. J. A. A.
Dinsa, Mrs. A.
Dudley, Mrs. and infant.
Eates, Dr. and Mrs. A. R.
Ekkardt, Mr. W.
Eckbert, Revd., Mrs. and 2 children.
Ganiaris, Mr. T.
Galileo, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Giffard, Lt.
Glendening, Lt. R. F. A.
Henderson, Major P.
Hertz, Mrs.
Hetzopolo, Mr.
Johnson, Major A. V.
Keeling, Mr. E. H.
Kelsall, Miss.
Konnerman, Mrs. and child.
Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs.
Meir, Mr. and Mrs. E. and infant.
Moore, Revd. Father.
Michels, Mr. and Mrs. F.
Montgomery Lang, Mrs
Morris, Capt. and Mrs. G. P.
Mostafi-ol-Molk, Mr.
Mukerji, Mr. B.
Oldenberg, Prof.
Pallard Lowsley, Mr. and infant.
Pullar, Mr. A. H.
Richter, Mr. G.
Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs.
Ryan, Mr. and Mrs.
Saunders, Miss.
Sharp, Major A. G.
Sparkes, Lt. R. A.
Spieth, Mr., Mrs. 2 children, and infant.
Stables, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.
Stone, Capt. A. G.
Tanner, Major C. O.
Tanner, Revd., Mrs. K. and 2 children.
Van Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Van Fleet, Miss J.
Wise, Lt. and Mrs. A. D.
Wilson, Capt. R. C.
Wood, Col and Mrs. E. J. M.

THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSE.

BY LADY GROVE.

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There is something almost humiliating in having to confess to the extent to which we are depending for our comfort on our domestic servants. In childhood our very happiness depends largely on the nurse who is responsible for our hourly well-being. And I say hourly advisedly, for I knew of a child whose health was injured for many years by a few minutes' neglect.

Fortunately neglect is not always attended by such dire results. I was told by a medical man of a curious case where a servant was unable to claim demages that he would otherwise have been entitled to, because the accident for which the damages would have been given occurred when he was performing a task which it was the business of another servant to perform—that is taking the plates from the heating apparatus. It was his business to place them there, but another's to remove them. It was in removing them that he was badly burnt—but no Compensation could he obtain, for alas! it was "not his place" to have done so. This trivial occurrence serves to illuminate and partly to excuse the reluctance occasionally shown by servants to do aught that, in their own parlance, it is "not their place to do." For when accidents occur, even when actual monetary compensation does not come in, blame may be the portion of the friendly or officious volunteer who has undertaken to render any small service to a fellow-servant in another "department."

I am not speaking for the overworked slavey, for, if she refuses "to oblige," one can only think (if all one hears of their life be true) how unreasonable it would seem to ask any extra work from her, and I imagine this class of domestic servant is rarely a stickler for what it is or is not "her place" to do. No, it is the pampered one of many, where servants are kept actually "to wait on" the other servants, where the domain of the legitimate sphere is so jealously guarded and limited.

But that the lot of all single-handed servants is not an unhappy one, can be brought home to all my readers if they will let me briefly touch on the career of an old and valued servant whom I was privileged myself to know. I will avail myself of the permission of the writer and quote a letter I received in answer to a letter of condolence on the loss of his servant, who was a veritable "angel in the house" to the distinguished ecclesiastic, whom he served so faithfully for nearly 30 years:—

". . . Augustine was with me, as you know, for 29 years. She was born in a small village in the Department of the Niebot, in France. Her father was a Hungarian, a blacksmith by trade. His family had once owned property in Hungary, but had lost their land during the Napoleonic wars. He came to France and married a Frenchwoman who, from all accounts, must have been a remarkable person. Augustine went to the village school, but had little education, for when she was still a child her father lost all his money owing to being surety for a friend, and she had to work, and work hard when she was quite young, which probably damaged her health considerably, as she was never very strong. She was in service in Paris for a few years, and came to London when she was about 25, and was in two or three places there. She came to me in February, 1883, as my only servant, having been last with a drunken doctor, who turned her out and would not give her a character, in revenge for her having in ignorance let in the bailiff! She was out of place in consequence for a long time, and had come to the end of her means. In the end, by her persistency, she got her character, and fortunately for me came into my service. What she did single-handed is now a wonder to me, for everything was well done. Though she had had no training in the kitchen, she turned out to be an excellent cook, and did all for me, keeping my rooms in a spick and span state. She was honest to scrupulosity, never wasted anything, and was always ready for any extra call upon her. She had great natural ability, and was charming in her manner. I never knew anyone more grateful than she was for any service that I was able to render her, and her devotion in what she did for me was ceaseless and unwearying. She had a very sound judgment as regards people. She watched over my interests in every possible way, and I always felt complete confidence in her—a confidence she never abused. She came with me to Rome when I settled there in 1893, and married a few years later an Italian, who also came into my service. She suffered in health for years from phlebitis, which attack incapacitated her from cooking, over which she grieved intensely as she felt I was no longer well served in that way; but she was invaluable as a housekeeper and kept everything going as it should go. As she got worse she was able even from her bed to direct matters which in spite of great difficulties she did effectually though she was necessarily able to do so less and less. She died of cancer after many years of suffering.

"I think she corresponded in a marked manner to the valiant woman, who is described in the last chapter of the book of Proverbs. She was a thoroughly good woman and cared intensely for her religion, she was most generous and charitable and very unselfish. She was also full of sympathy in spite of her sufferings. I cannot say all that I owe her for her many years of faithful and devoted service, and for her real and enduring friendship. The loss of her can never be replaced. This reads like a panegyric, but it is strictly true. I am glad to think Augustine's is not an isolated case, but now there are not many such servants. I think myself singularly fortunate in having had for many years such a person with me. I do not at all get over her absence, as she was so intimately associated with my life."

It would be difficult to find a case illustrating more completely the subject under discussion. She was a servant in every sense of the word, and never, though, as will be seen, a deep and real friendship existed, did she ever "presume" in the slightest degree, or lose the perfectly respectful bearing which is as far removed from subservience as the ordinary fulfilment of "service" is from the loving care this woman bestowed upon her duties to the employer she trusted, admired, and loved. Of course, it is not every employer who is worthy of such devotion, nor are all who may perhaps be worthy of it able to inspire it. I know of one man who in the words of a friend of his "treats his servants like dogs," for whom the same servants nevertheless feel a devoted and perhaps dog-like affection. I cannot pretend to find it admirable all the same, for in their case subservience and nothing else must be the chief element in their devotion, and in these days of independence when feudalism is as dead as Queen Anne, mutual respect should in all cases mark the relations between employer and employed for the best results to obtain, and where respect is manifestly tendered on both sides not only is there nothing derogatory in "service," but there is nothing in the state incompatible with the highest form of self-respect without which it is impossible to render the sentiment in its true sense towards another.

But there is, after all a reverse side of the medal, as it where the highest qualities are not called forth but where, nevertheless, even in the ordinary everyday view of service the petty annoyances from incompetence, carelessness, and neglect may be considerably tempered by a sense of humour if no more. Marcus Aurelius, emperor and philosopher, when rebuking a courtier for calling a servant a fool, said "Dost thou then expect thy servant always to show perfect wisdom? Then art thou thyself the fool." And several hundred years after, a very irritable person said he had corrected his tendency to fly into a passion with his servants for any fault they committed by pausing to give himself sufficient time to say under breath, "God bless you and help you," and he found that the fault immediately assumed such trifling dimensions that he was able to deal with it in a perfectly calm spirit, and consequently the faults were rarely repeated.

Many years ago when an acquaintance of mine met with an untimely death, when the guest of a ruler of realms, a common acquaintance, in commenting on the sad event remarked, not illnaturedly, but perhaps in a somewhat flippant spirit, that, had we each the power of chosing our own end, this particular personage might possibly have felt gratified that his death should take place under the shadow of his most honoured friends.

That same evening I happened to be dining at a restaurant where the head waiter had formerly officiated in the same capacity at a west country sporting club in a county to which the deceased gentleman and I both belonged. The head waiter was, therefore, an acquaintance of mine too. In commenting as he also did on the tragic end of our common acquaintance, he added that he had lost as good a friend as ever man had, and testified to the kindliness and generosity that had been shown to him, "But there," he concluded in perfect good faith, "if he'd been able to choose his death, I think he would have chosen to die surrounded by them as he thought most of in his life-time."

Here in almost the same words the same belief was expressed by two persons in totally opposite spheres of life, the one with a semi-sardonic

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES.	
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6 0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Benin, 2,787 tons, Captain E. T. Cole, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The steamer Bridge, 649 tons, Captain J. Falkman will sail to-day for Bangkok etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

H. M. S. Alert, Commander H. C. Somerville, sailed on Friday for Muscat.

The steamer Shivedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

The steamer Couch, 3,541 tons, Captain J. T. Welch, sailed on Friday for Calicut with ballast.

The steamer Faris, 737 tons, Captain W. H. Coats, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The P. N. Co's Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the English Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugento .....R N Flag-ship
H M S Sphinx ... .Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr B H Gibson .....Troopship.
R I M S Dalhousie.....' omdr Shearme .... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 14.

Aydos.....1940 Thomson .....Bo and A S N Co
Arcadia .....3518 Hacksam..... .....P & O Co
Begum .....2343 Dooley..... .....T M & Co
Clan Sinclair.....3231 Smith ....J F & Co
Couch ....3512 Welch ....
Canadian Transport ..2653 Ballantine...W & A G & Co
Dunrobin .....2319 Carr ....W & A G & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ... .Arab Steamers
Hoseinee ... ...993 Richardson ....B P S N Co
India .....1199 Gordon....Shanghai...26-1... P & O Co
Ismailia.....3331 Hodgson..... .....M M & Co
Kassra.....701 King ....M M & Co
Koweit.....2336 Brewes..... .....Arab Str
Luma ... ...2665 Winsnes ... ...T M and Co
Marmariss.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Mosaffer..... ..... 250 Nacoda ... .Persian Govt
Mogna ....771 Maude ....M M & Co
Pentakota... ... ...2209 Stewart ....M M & Co
Saranac ....3954 Gray ....Standard Oil Co
Sutherland.....2227 Longstaff .....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..... ...638 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Shwedagon ... .1999 Creagh ....I B P Co
Salsette .....2391 Lowel in ....P & O Co
Umlata..... .....1684 Kesslar.....W and A G and Co
Vadala .....2174 Lyon ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. FEB 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B City of Glasgow.....	4179	Finlay...	L'pool...	19 2 ...	K N & Co
D&E Benin	3738	Cole...	NF ...	12-2 ...	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macgillivray ...	3107	Ridgeway...	16-2 ..	J F & Co
H Bridge	659	Folman	Bangkok.....	F F & Co
K Rabmfels	2893	Steinert.....	W & A G Co
M Chiltern Range.....	3718	Ra.....	H mburg	W & A G & Co
N Vorces ...	2489	Rebel Barrow-in-Furness.....	13-2...	J Finlay & Co
P Werdenfels	3791	Gosse	19-2 ..	W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani	1572	Hughes ...	19-2...	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inglemoor... ..	2755	Stonehouse.....	Marseilles...		Rali Bro
2 Elysia.....	3938	Coverley	W and A G and Co		
3 Sardegna ...	3225	Mazza	Genoa ...	1-2 ..	R Line
4 City of Lucknow...	2371	Simpson ...	L'pool...	16-2...	K N & Co
6 Catalonia	2416	Glover.....	Antwerp...	22-2 ..	W & A G & Co
7 Semiramis	2147	Pavisich...	Trieste.....	15-2...	A L S N Co
8 Rangoon Maru	9193	Kamoshita...	N Y Kaisha		
10811 Arcadia.....	3412	Koeber.....	Calicut ...	17-2 ..	W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Egypt.....	4207	Summers...	London...	22-2...	P & O Co
15 Gorjistan... ...	2378	Paramor.....	Antwerp...	19-2	M M & Co
45 Kanzler...	1835	Schapp...	Durban..	16-2 ..	A Strandes

H W P D

Indravati.....	513	Ismail	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	624	Mohomed	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	253	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Saravati	413	Eman	Bo S Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Cathan	Kchi ...	14-2...	M M & Co

M W D D

Lawoe	1317	Boon ...	Mauritius	7-2...	D Kandwara

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Faris	Coats	Busreh, Jan 23
14	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Feb 9
	Shwedagon	Creagh.....	Rangoon, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Couch	Welch	Colombo
	H M S Alert	Somerville..	Muscat

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Friday :—
Steamer Benin, Cole, for Hamburg.
,, Bridge, Falkman, for Bangkok.
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
,, Arcadia for Calicut, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Culma", passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer 'Matiana", left Aden on the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macleren", arrived in London on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Konig", left Mombasa for Bombay on Feb. 13th, via Lamu.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer 'Ischia", from Kobe left Moji for Hongkong and Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Principle of all the present day visible writing machines is same, BUT

"UNDERWOOD"

Construction could not be exactly copied, consequently

"UNDERWOOD"

Still remains supreme, and it is the

"MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY."

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Proprietors of the NATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, Fort, Bombay, have purchased the 'Crown Electric Printing Works', in Public Auction.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that our firm Estd. in 1875, is the oldest firm of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, Etc., WELL KNOWN IN INDIA.

Now we request the large circle of our Patrons as well as the Old Customers of the late Crown Printing Works, to extend to us their kind sympathy and support, as they have so far done; and we assure them that we shall do all that lies in our power to give them entire satisfaction.

We have, owing to growing business, removed our Printing Department to the premises of our late Contemporaries.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cans oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S
"The precise and expressive English piano."
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
"The sweetest toned piano in the world."
SCHIEDMAYER
"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."
RICHD. LIPP'S
"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."
STEINWEG'S
The noble and grand toned Steinweg."
MARCKS'
The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

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PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 15th February, 1913.

JEALOUSY.

One of the most despicable, and at the same time one of the commonest of vices is that of jealousy. The green-eyed monster is thoroughly domesticated and takes up a permanent position beside many a hearth. He has a say in most love affairs; he actuates a considerable number of crimes, and is in fact at the bottom of a good deal of the mischief that goes on in the world. Is there anyone who can truthfully claim never to have experienced a pang of jealousy? If such a paragon exists, one may safely assert that he, or she, has never had an ambitious impulse or known an absorbing passion, for ambition and love are jealousy's favourite playgrounds. To less perfect persons, to those who have felt the bitter sting of jealousy, there is but one justification to mitigate the disgrace of having harboured the monster; they can tell themselves that after all, they have but yielded to one of the great primitive instincts, and acknowledged the possession of one of the many gifts bestowed at birth by that capricious fairy-nature. Any mature person, who has the patience to observe intelligently the ways of children, cannot fail to be struck with the force of this justification. A child is naturally a very jealous little animal, it resents most bitterly divided attention and caresses. Before it can even articulate distinctly, it can make its displeasure unpleasantly clear when it is submitted to the painful process of having its "nose put out of joint." Education, and the difficult lesson of self-control, do much to eradicate the jealous instinct, but in most of us it is scotched, not killed, and there are times when we bristle almost as obviously as does an affronted pet-dog, when a new favourite comes to occupy his accustomed place. Training has accomplished a good deal however, for the impulse generally stops short of action, and skilfully contrived catastrophes of dagger and poison have become uncommon, at any rate where the upper classes are concerned. The well-born lover who has disregarded to his cost, the Cockney axiom, "you should never introduce your donah to a pal," must conceal his mortification with an affectation of well-bred indifference, however fiercely the pangs of jealousy may be assailing him. In the less restrained circles where the warning originated, affairs of the heart are conducted on a different basis, and the jealous hooligan has no scruples about knocking down and booting an inconvenient rival. The shop girl with her bottle of vitriol, the undesirable alien with his ready little knife, the coster who so frequently expresses his intention to 'do time' or to 'swing for' somebody—these are the types who keep the green-eyed monster busy, for the 'crime passionel' occurs but seldom amongst the caste of Vere de Vere, where that bitter instrument, the tongue, is the only permissible weapon of slaughter.

In the good old days of uncurbed passions and general lawlessness, these class distinctions of crime were quite unknown. The difference between a jealous king and his jealous subject was in fact very slight. Royalty hired its assassin, while the commoner did his own dirty work, but beyond this trifling distinction, the procedure was practically the same in most cases. It is perhaps a little difficult to rid oneself of the childish idea that kings are so blest with all worldly advantages that they cannot conceivably be a prey to jealousy, this vice seems nevertheless to have formed a conspicuous trait in many a royal character. The laconic stage direction—"enter two murderers" might often have been used for the tragic scenes in which a king or a queen's jealousy found vent, and the wise people were those who got out of the way before they were removed in a complete and final manner. Perhaps, the best known illustration of royal jealousy is to be found in the popular incident of that queenly termagant, Eleanor. It was an unfortunate moment for her spouse when she pointed an accusing finger at the skein of silk which was entangled in his spur. No modern husband trying to explain away a hair on the shoulder of his coat could have looked more sheepish than Henry, and needless to say, Queen Eleanor was not pacified by his ingenious tales, and determined to investigate the matter for herself. Her efforts at amateur detection resulted successfully in the discovery of fair Rosamund, to whom the queen offered the historic choice of bowl or dagger. So runs the legend; in point of fact, fair Rosamund's career did not really close in this dramatic manner; she survived the unfortunate episode for many years, and died peacefully in the comfortable respectability of a nunnery. Queen Elfrida was another jealous spouse, but the jealousy in her case was maternal, for she grudged her step-son his position of heir to the throne, and coveted the honour for her own son Ethelred. When Edward became King, she realized that the time for decisive action had come, and accordingly hired a rogue to slip a dagger between the young king's ribs. The little successor was not very much impressed by his new honours and wept bitterly for his dead brother and playmate, whereupon, his formidable mother drubbed him soundly with a long candle snatched from the altar sconce.

We are rather apt to assume that women have practically the monopoly of the jealous instinct, but this, like many other generalizations, is far from being correct. The pages of history and of fiction are crowded with types of the jealous male. Their names come readily into one's memory. There was Othello whose jealous flame, once kindled, burnt itself out only in the holocaust of his happiness; there was the Lord of Rimini who slew his wife and his brother in a spasm of jealous frenzy; there was Achilles who sat like a sulky schoolboy in his tent, and would not play at his favourite game of war, because Agamemnon had taken the slave girl Briseis from him. These are but a few of the heroes, actual and imaginary, who have indulged in castastrophic outbursts of jealous rage. Fortunately there is a wide gap between their outbreaks of ferocity, and the sneaking spasms of jealousy which prompt the ordinary mortal to nothing more dangerous than unamiable speech. So much has the lesson of self-control, and our respect for public opinion done for us. Being merely human, we cannot wholly suppress the feeling of latent antagonism which we some times have for those who outstrip us in the race of Life, but we are at least conscious of a sense of abysmal inferiority when we harbour a jealous thought, and our one desire is to conceal at all costs the fact that we have been, even for a moment, caught in the talons of the green-eyed monster.

INDIAN FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The long report of a longer debate, which Reuter sends us, serves to show that the extended worry about the finances of the India Office, its use of balances and so forth might have been avoided, if Mr. Asquith had faced the matter a couple of months ago and proceeded to the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry. It cannot now be imagined that there is anything wrong in the financial department of the India Office or that there has been anything reprehensible in its management or in the conduct of the financial agents employed. Any suspicion which might have been entertained has been swept away, and any imputation against any individual has been withdrawn. The only accusation remaining is that the methods of the India Office are in need of reform, and to the task of effecting that object the Commission will address itself. Had Ministerialists allowed the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to be withdrawn, the close of the debate would have been more satisfactory, for Lord Hugh Cecil's parting shot would not have been fired, and there would not have remained the stigma that the India Office had been guilty of "a breach of public delicacy contrary to all traditions of public life." Mr. Asquith was right in advising Mr. Montagu not to curtail his visit to India. Mr. Bonar Law admits there was no corruption and a mistake only had been made. He wanted an assurance that mistakes will not be made in the future. The Royal Commission, which will doubtless comprise experts, other than members of Parliament, will investigate both the questions of organisation and system and he may safely anticipate that the result of the disquieting questions, answers and interpellations in Parliament will be the entire re-establishment of public confidence.

THE LAW OF AVIATION.

It is not difficult to guess that the new law, which has been passed so hurriedly by the House of Commons, and which restricts the landing of foreign aviators to certain areas of the country, is due to the recent mysterious appearances of airships in various parts of the British Isles, presumably for purposes of reconnaissance. So long ago as October, a dirigible balloon was seen near Sheerness, and Count Zeppelin's balloon was seen putting out to the North Sea, and did not return till the next day. A mysterious airship was again seen near Dover early in January, and another was suspected to be in the neighbourhood of coast fortifications near Cardiff. On January 13th, it was announced that there was reason to believe that the ship seen at Sheerness and Dover, was the German Zeppelin, the "Hansa." Finally, on January 17th, Captain Lionel Lindsay, the Chief Constable of Glamorgan, saw an airship at Cardiff, which he described as bigger and faster than the Willows airship—one the property of a local aeronaut—going in the direction of Swansea. Similar legislation has been passed on the continent, and there the complaint has been made of its severity. Foreign air-craft are required to land within certain areas, and should their pilots disregard the warning signal, it will be lawful to fire at the visitors. Aviators complain that in landing it is easy to overshoot the mark intended. An obvious reply to this is that the new law is such as will make foreign aviators give a wide berth to forbidden ground. When we remember that there is within seven hours' flight of Great Britain an aerial navy with none of whose vessels, Mr. Churchill admits have we any vessel to compare, drastic measures are evidently necessary until, to some extent, we can repair the position.

OUTPUT OF INDIAN COAL.

The coal-mining industry of India appears to have reached a momentous stage in its development, and presents problems, which apparently tax the ingenuity and experience of some of the oldest engineers engaged in it. Since the East Indian Railway was extended to the coal-fields area, the output has increased by great strides in every decade. From one million odd tons in 1885, it grew to three and a half in 1895, nearly eight and a half in 1905 and over twelve and a half in 1911. Since 1907, however, the output has been practically stationary, and, with increasing demands constantly being made on the coal-fields by India's growing industries and the railways, the problem is to know how the output may further be maintained. During the last twenty years, since the Jharia coal-field has been opened, a large number of collieries have been working shallow outcrop coal. In many collieries this coal is coming to an end, and there can be no doubt that the output from this source must soon be seriously reduced. At the annual meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, a few days ago, the situation was discussed at some length by the incoming president, Mr. A. S. Thomson, and he fully acknowledged the difficulty of the problem. It is clear that in future the coal must be cut at greater depths than it has been obtained hitherto, and he confessed that at present he did not see how this was to be done, except at increased cost. He laid considerable stress on the need for better trained labour, and finally admitting that no satisfactory solution was in sight, commended the subject to the careful study of all the members of the Institute during the coming year. The problem is one of utmost importance to the coal-mining industry; for, as we have seen during the recent transit difficulties, Natal and other coals are already gaining a footing in the country, and every opportunity will be taken to obtain further orders.

GUN V. ARMOUR.

Once more the question of "Gun v. Armour" is likely to result in a radical change in warship construction. For a considerable time the trend of naval expert thought has been in favour of bigger and heavier guns and lighter armour. In other words, hard-hitting at hitherto unthought of ranges is to be the gunnery of the future. To that end the calibre and weight of the gun must be increased. For a considerable period the 12-inch gun marked the limit of calibre in our warships, then came the 13·5 inch gun, with which the latest of our super-Dreadnoughts are armed, and now the 14-inch gun is looked to as the coming weapon for ideal shooting. The above principle is embodied in a paper which Admiral Reginald Custance gave some time back by half way of a lecture at the War College. He bases it on several well-known dogmas principally on Farragut's well-known pronouncement that the best protection against an enemy's fire "is a well directed fire from our own guns" and Lord Charles Beresford's dictum "that naval officers do want to say to the enemy, "you cannot hurt us" but rather "we can hurt you." A naval battle can only be won by hurting the enemy. Sir Reginald boldly says, and certainly history goes largely in his favour, that armour has done little to justify itself. The heaviest armour now in use can be punched by the heaviest gun in use. Lord Armstrong, the pioneer of the modern gun, advocated the reduction of armour many years ago, and expert although he was, the opinion was considered heretical in his day.

THE BAR AND SOLICITORS.

Bombay is not the only place where the two branches of the legal profession indulge in disputes. Here in Bombay, the Bar made an attack the other day on solicitors, when they questioned the right of solicitors and pleaders to appear in bankruptcy proceedings; that resulted in a win for the solicitors, who maintained their right. Now in London, the lower branch of the profession is attacking the higher. It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the solicitors, their president made some outspoken remarks about the way in which counsel's fees had increased in recent years. To this circumstance was attributed part of the decline in legal business, which has marked the last ten years—a criticism which naturally excited some indignation in the Temple. Determined to follow up the President of the Law Society's bold pronouncement, certain solicitors fastened upon a vulnerable point in the system of fees, which the Bar insists upon—namely, the payment to junior counsel of a fixed proportion of two-thirds of the fees payable to leaders, and at the general meeting of the Law Society it is to be moved, "That the Council consider and report as to the desirability of altering the system." There is a good prospect of the motion being accepted as there is a general feeling among solicitors as to the hardship of having to pay juniors on the basis of special fees, which prominent leaders insist upon. The Bar is curiously inactive as to its affairs, but a London correspondent informs us, a hard fight will certainly follow action by the solicitors in this direction.

THE Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 12th inst.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Assaye," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 16th inst.

DR. J. W. W. STEPHENS has been appointed to the Sir Alfred Jones' Chair of Tropical Medicine in the University of Liverpool, in succession to Sir Ronald Ross.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE FRANCHISE FIASCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Prime Minister, in his speeches at Dundee, yesterday, dealing almost entirely with the Fiscal Question, which, for the time being at all events, has been completely eclipsed, said nothing about the destruction of his Franchise Bill which is the only subject that occupies our minds at present. Perhaps he is wise, for he, and he alone, is to blame for the present mess in which the party he leads is involved by the exciting events which culminated in the enforced withdrawal of that ill-starred measure. Of course, what has happened is gratifying to the Anti-Suffragists, who, I firmly believe, comprise not only the great bulk of the male population but also a large majority of women; but if he had not, for the sake of a quiet life, been so ready to afford the Suffragists "facilities" in connection with the Franchise Bill, the agitation of the female Ishmaelites, though it would not have died out, would not be as vigorous as it is to-day. In the circumstances, it was, from all points of view, utter folly to give them the pledge he did, and I am not sure that his new pledge will not prove to be as great a mistake. A stronger minister would have answered the threats of Mrs. Pankhurst and her idiotic adherents by saying, "Very well; if the Government were solid for woman suffrage, I would give you, what you demand. But it is not solid—very far from it. Therefore I cannot do anything for you, and if your friends are able to draft a Suffragist amendment on the Franchise Bill, I will have nothing to do with it." We are bound to believe Mr. Asquith when he says that the situation created by the Speaker's intervention was not foreseen by the Cabinet. In these days, Government attempts to crowd so much work into a single session that neither they nor ordinary members of Parliament have much time for reflection. Perhaps that is why Mr. Asquith was obliged to make the confession with which he began his speech on Monday:—"I feel bound to say, in the first place, that your ruling was not in the least degree anticipated, either by his Majesty's Government, or, as I believe, by the great majority of the House." Some people think that, as Mr. Lowther's ruling applied exclusively to the Suffragist amendment—he put aside as "not being immediately pressing" the amendments of the Government abolishing the Occupation Franchise, etc.—the Cabinet should have gone on taking the risk of the supporters of women's votes being in a majority. Perhaps the vote would not have been a very great one. If, as Mr. Asquith believes, even Sir Edward Grey's non-committal amendment would have been defeated, what chance was there that the other Suffragist amendments would have been carried? Of course, he might have had reason to believe that the Speaker's ruling would apply to the Peace Occupation amendment also, and, although the abolition of Plural Voting was not *ultra vires*, evidently for some reason not yet officially explained, the Government do not want one man, one vote, unless it is accompanied by the Residence Franchise. My own opinion, for what it may be worth, is that we shall not see equality of the sexes in the electoral matters, until the Suffragists are strong enough to induce a Government, whether Liberal, or Conservative, or something else, to take the matter and bring in a Bill on their own responsibility. The mixed Committee proposed by Mr. F. E. Smith and supported with so much enthusiasm by Mr. Lloyd George, which is to prepare and plan a Bill, has not yet been formed and never may be. Already it has been nicknamed the Cabinette, and in politics, as in some other things, it is ridicule that kills.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

If the meeting held at the Little Theatre on Monday, to enable Mr. Havell to repeat once more his praises of the Indian "master builder," and his contempt for mere British architects, may be taken as a criterion, the selection of Mr. Lutyens, and of Mr. Baker, to design the two principal structures in Delhi, and to advise with regard to the lesser structures, is not likely to meet with serious opposition in this country. Great efforts had been made to whip up a large audience, and I was told beforehand that there would be no standing room. Judge of my surprise, when, on arriving half an hour late, I found that the proceedings had not yet begun, and that the Little Theatre was not half full. When eventually that amiable nobleman, the Earl of Plymouth, appeared on the stage with Mr. Havell, his Lordship prefaced his few and colourless introductory remarks by saying that he was obliged to leave at once to attend the debate in the House of Lords on the Home Rule Bill. Before making his bow and retiring, Lord Plymouth announced that his place would be taken by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. I presume that Mr. Maurice Hewlett referred to is the distinguished novelist, though I did not know previously that he was specially interested in India or Indian architecture. Mr. Maurice Hewlett, I am told, was present, but he did not take the chair, nor did anyone else, and when the lecturer concluded, the meeting abruptly terminated, much, I fancy, to the surprise of the redoubtable member for North Somerset, Mr. King, who, doubtless, would have been glad to say something. There were others, too, who could have spoken, and, perhaps, would have done so if they had been invited, including Colonel T. H. Hendley. Mr. Havell, when he previously lectured on this same subject some weeks ago, received one or two nasty knocks from Sir George Birdwood, and these he paid back at the Little Theatre. The best thing about the lecture was the series of lantern pictures of ancient, or comparatively ancient, and modern architecture. When one of the finest specimens was thrown on the screen, Mr. Havell amused us all by observing, "And Sir George Birdwood wants the new Government House to be a second Buckingham Palace," or words to that effect. What I believe Sir George Birdwood really said was, "Buckingham Palace as to be refronted by Sir Aston Webb," which is not quite the same as saying "Buckingham Palace as it is." Mr. King raised the question of the appointment of Messrs. Lutyens and Baker on the motion for the adjournment of the House last night. Four distinct pledges, he urged, had been broken:—(1) that the report of the Town Planning Committee should be published, (2) that there should be some sort of competition in connection with the appointment of architects, (3) that the Consulting Architect to the Government of India should be asked for his advice, and (4) that the question of style should not be settled until after the report of the Town Planning Committee had been presented to the House of Commons—an assembly so peculiarly fitted to deal with a matter of this sort. Mr. H. Baker's defence was that his promise was simply "an indication of the intention" of the Secretary of State, and since then events had made it necessary to arrive at an earlier decision. Mr. H. Baker mentioned that, although it was the "present intention" of the Secretary of State to allow competition to come in as far as possible except in the case of Government House and one other important building. Messrs. Lutyens and Baker will "have a general power to advise on the rest of the buildings." Captain Murray made another attempt to induce the authorities to make the Legislative Chamber a building distinct from Government House, but Mr. H. Baker gave him no encouragement.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

Although Mr. Holford Knight failed to carry with him the Council of the Bar in his plea for the admission of women to the higher ranks of the legal profession, he scored a partial triumph when he laid his proposals before the "Hardwicke Society," at their meeting on Wednesday. Thanks mainly to the support of our friend, Dr. John Pollen, and to the fact that the meeting was equally divided, Mr. Knight's proposal was carried by a majority of one vote. Dr. Pollen voted for the proposal on the ground that he always liked to range himself on the side of the angels, and that during his judicial experience in India he had found Miss Cornelia Sorabjee more than a match for some of the most able of the legal profession opposed to her. Her eloquence, her logic, and her witty but impressive brevity threw most Indian barristers completely into the shade, and Dr. Pollen held that Indian ladies were even more capable than Bengali Baboos of influencing the judgment of the Courts. The whole debate at the Hardwicke Society was a most amusing one, but some of the speakers were in grave earnest and rose to lofty and impassioned eloquence in their advocacy of the women's cause. The only really serious danger dreaded was the distraction likely to be caused by the presence of fair "Devils" in helping women Leaders in Chambers and in the Courts! Another danger urged was that the inrush of fair barristers into the profession might deprive a vast crowd of young but deserving Juniors of the opportunity of earning sufficient money to provide women with their more appropriate and lofty mission, "marriage and motherhood." It was pointed out that, as soon as ever a Junior Barrister made enough to live on, he forthwith went in for matrimony; and, therefore, in the best interests of women themselves, the less competition young barristers experienced in their profession, the better for both sexes. Not only do a section of the "sweet girl graduates," who have studied or are studying Law at the Universities aspire to become barristers, but some of the sex are even more persistently urging their claims to be admitted to the other branch of the legal profession. Recently four ladies formally applied to the Law Society for permission to attend the preliminary examination with a view to their being, if successful in the competitions, enrolled as solicitors. Their application was met with a *non possumus* on the ground of their sex. They do not accept this refusal as final and have determined to fight the matter in the Courts. The proceedings decided upon will take the form of an action, or rather four actions, against the Law Society, claiming a declaration that they are entitled to compete in the examination and to enter the profession of solicitors. The writs have been served and counsel briefed. Some feminists, it is said, think that it will be easier for women to gain access to the roll of solicitors than to the Bar, and they will have the sympathy of some people who, knowing the susceptibilities of most men, including judges and juries, to the charms of the fair sex, shudder at the thought of the unfair advantage a specially fascinating wearer of the long robe might have over a mere male advocate.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN WESTERN INDIA.

The interesting paper on the above subject, recently read by Mr. G. F. Keatinge before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, together with the report of the discussion it evoked, appears in this week's number of the Society's *Journal*. The *Journal* also contains a letter from Sir William Lee-Warner, who was prevented by the late hour from taking part in the proceedings of the meeting. He had intended endorsing Sir John Muir-Mackenzie's remarks on the many excellent measures taken by the Government of Bombay to improve the conditions of the agriculturists of your presidency. Sir William pays a just tribute to the additions made by Lord Sydenham to the chapter of remedial legislation and administration. In irrigation, primary education, collection of the land revenue, and experimental work connected with agriculture, his Excellency, we are reminded, has quickened the pace; while in organising and financing co-operative credit societies, Lord Sydenham has made a fresh start. But Sir William says he should not have dwelt long on these remedies and improvements, because Mr. Keatinge's main object was to advocate capital and re-distribution of the land as sovereign cures for the comparatively poor results obtained from the produce of the land. As to the capitalist, he is described as an "austere man," who "takes interest even where he lays not down." The Deccan Relief Act was needed to check his demands. Apart from this, much of the land in Bombay would not repay capital, and even some of the irrigation projects so strongly advocated, would not, in the Deccan, yield an average of 4 per cent. per annum. The writer passes on to the larger scheme of redistribution of holdings. No doubt, he says, in irrigational colonies in Sind holdings can be "arranged"; but, so far as the Deccan is concerned, he trembles at the thought of compelling the ryot to submit to a general re-arrangement of his ancestral holdings. "Man does not live by food alone, and increased productiveness under the official whip would not satisfy Deccan society. The aim of Government should be to increase the happiness of the people, maintaining the public peace, and giving ready justice." Sir W. Lee-Warner adds: "I fear that our system of justice, with its long drawn-out proceedings, profoundly dissatisfies the rural community. The police, too, hampered by indiscreet interference, are paralyzed, and in many villages the rural community to-day receives neither the prompt justice nor the firm protection of life and property which it needs. It is in this direction, and not in the endeavour to turn the Deccan stones into bread, that the improvement of the ryot's life is to be sought. Passionately fond of their own holdings, content with a little, prizing non-interference in the management of their own concerns, happy in the surroundings of the village community to which they belong, the Deccan ryots would never endure a scientific re-arrangement of their holdings to increase the crops produced by them. Let us find a substitute for the cow manure which is now diverted from the land to which it is due, let us continue on the lines on which we have proceeded so far, and let us avoid unsettlement, even in the name of a scientific partition of the soil. Let us aim at promoting happiness, and we may then well afford the small losses in production which the present system suited to the ryots entails. The whole question is more important from the social aspect than from the bare consideration of agricultural output.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE NATION'S SORROW.

REQUIEMS FOR SCOTT AND HIS COMRADES.

King George's Unobtrusive Attendance.

HOW DEATH OVERTOOK THE PARTY.

"To strive, to Seek, to Find, and not to Yield."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The New Zealand High Commissioner has suggested that the Government should utilize the Government steamer "Hinemoa," if they decide to send an expedition to recover the bodies of Captain Scott and his comrades.

LYTTELTON, FEB. 13.

Commander Evans, in an interview, said he hoped people would not insist on being further informed in connection with the death of Captain Scott and of his companions. The publication of harrowing details would do no good. He desired to alleviate, as far as he could, the distress of the relatives of the gallant men.

HELPING THEIR COMANION.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Despatches from Christchurch state that Petty Officer Evans was the first to die. He broke down owing to the strain on his nervous system and fatigue on reaching the South Pole.

The fate of the party was largely due to the fact that he had to be assisted most of the return journey, either by being carried on a sledge or assisted to push on by his comrades.

Every ounce of food was consumed by the party. Only a small quantity of tea remained by the bodies.

Captain Scott was found sitting with his back to the tent-pole. Between his hand and the pole he had placed his diary, apparently with object of having easier support.

Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Bowers were lying in sleeping-bags.

THE EPITAPH.

A memorial cross was erected on Observation Hill constructed of jarrah wood, which will last for ages, painted white, with the following carved lettering in black:—

"In memoriam, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R.N., Doctor Edward Adrian Wilson, and Lieutenant Henry Robertson Bowers, who died on their return from the South Pole in March 1912. 'To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.'"

FORESTALLED!

Members of the expedition indicate the possibility of the disappointment of the party on finding that Captain Amundsen had forestalled them in the discovery of the Pole, which took the stiffening out of the party. On the return journey, while travelling down Beardmore Glacier, they found icy of the roughest description, with many obstructions from ten to twelve feet high. The party had climbed these, but had bruised and strained themselves in so doing. Here Petty-Officer Evans had struck his head, the accident causing death from concussion of the brain.

Commander Evans denies that the deaths were due to scurvy. They were due, he says, to exposure and weakness.

Referring to the suggestion that the bodies should be brought back, Commander Evans said, "The best judges of that are Captain Scott's constant companions for two years. Had we ourselves been in the place of the victims, we would have wished our bodies to remain where we gave our best efforts to the cause in which we believed so earnestly."

Commander Evans said that in the cave in a snowdrift, where Campbell's northern party lived a primitive existence for six and half months, they had regular physical drill. Their only literature was a volume of "David Copperfield," a chapter from which was read aloud every day.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

Simple and Beautiful Service.

The memorial service at St. Paul's to-day, was most impressive. In spite of thousands of applications, only two hundred seats were reserved in the Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, and the members of the Cabinet, the Lord Mayor, with representatives of the Corporation, Foreign Ambassadors, and representatives of every phase of national life were present.

King George, wearing an Admiral's uniform, occupied a raised seat under the dome. The display of uniforms was most brilliant.

His Majesty had intimated his wishes that his visit should be regarded as private, and the customary ceremony on entering the city was dispensed with. The King's sole escort was a single mounted policeman, and the route was not lined with the military.

The service was practically identical with that held on the occasion of the "Titanic" disaster.

The streets on the way to St. Paul's were lined with large, respectful crowds, who uncovered as the King passed.

The precincts of the Cathedral were thronged, while the interior of the Cathedral was packed with naval and military officers in uniform.

Massed bluejacks near the band of the Coldstream Guards were conspicuous.

The relatives of Captain Scott and his companions were present in deep mourning, and sat in a small reserved space.

The service was simple and inspiring. The King and congregation joined heartily in the hymn, "Rock of Ages" and the twenty-third psalm.

The height of solemnity was reached when the band played the "Dead March in Saul."

The congregation was deeply moved by the insertion of the following words in the Collect: "We humbly leave in thy fatherly keeping the souls of our brothers (here followed the five names).

Other memorial services were held throughout the country.

SERVICE ON SHIPS.

The Commander at the Nore has ordered a memorial service to be held on all ships on Sunday morning.

AUSTRALIAN RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, FEB 14.

Subscriptions to the various funds in connection with the deaths of Captain Scott and his companions are pouring in.

A message from Melbourne says that the *Argus* has opened a relief fund. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has given his co-operation in the relief movement.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, speaking at a banquet at Kalgoorlie, invited the gathering to drink in silence to brave Captain Scott and his equally brave companions. Mr. Fisher said he felt he could say on behalf of the Commonwealth that Captain Scott's last wish would not go unheeded.

The *Auckland Herald* says that the Government should discharge a public duty by heading a national subscription.

KATHIAWAR.

Lord Willingdon at Sir Lee-Warner's Lecture.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Sir W. Lee-Warner, lecturing before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on Kathiawar, said that of all the British administrative units in India, Kathiawar brought into clearest relief the former barbarism and the present tranquillity, illustrating moreover the conservative and constructive characteristics of British dominion.

After a luminous historical survey, Sir William said the standards varied in each state. Some thakores, as for instance the Thakore of Morvi, realised fully that their own interests were served by the happiness and comfort of their subjects. On the other side there were still a few extravagant rulers, spending the public revenues on personal indulgence, and the constant vigilance and occasional intervention of the Government of India was required to maintain the general standard of improvement and to guide their hand to wise reform. Of their record of success in this direction, the Bombay Government might justly feel proud. The whole spirit of the Government of India's relationship had been advice and not command, example rather than precept and mutual confidence based on experience that the Government of India was determined to uphold the rights and privileges of the chiefs, equally with our treaty and prescriptive rights.

Lord Willingdon, who presided, expressed intense pride in the work of his countrymen in Kathiawar in bringing order out of chaos. He was about to take part in helping forward the progress of the great Presidency, to which Kathiawar belonged. There might be great difficulty, anxiety and responsibility, but there must also be great opportunities for helping forward the welfare, prosperity and happiness of Bombay. It was his earnest hope that when he met his audience after his five years of office, they would be able to say that he had done useful service for his King and the Empire.

Lord Lamington and Colonel Hunter, late Agent in Kathiawar, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Thomas Holdich and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree also addressed the gathering.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

All-Day Battle with Heavier Guns.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

A battle raged all day yesterday in Mexico. The Federal troops were using heavier guns, but hesitated to attack the rebels' position.

The Federals are being constantly reinforced by incoming troops.

WELSH CHURCH BILL.

Rejection by the House of Lords

LONDON, FEB. 14.

After three days' debate the House of Lords has rejected the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 252 votes to 51.

The Bishops of Hereford and Oxford voted with the minority.

THE MARCONI INQUIRY.

No Immediate Action Against Mr. Maxse.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker said that he did not desire to act on his own initiative with reference to Mr. Maxse of the *National Review*, and his refusal to give the names of his informants in connection with his criticisms of the Marconi inquiry.

Mr. Asquith did not recommend immediate action and said that careful consideration was required.

The matter then dropped.

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

HONGKONG, FEB. 14.

The Legislative Council has passed a resolution making the importation of raw Turkish opium illegal.

NEW UNIONIST WHIP.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Lord Edmund Talbot has been appointed Unionist Whip in succession to Lord Balcarres

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways, from 1st April 1912, to 1st February 1913, show a gain of Rs. 4,18,94,275, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1911-12.

MADRAS SEABORNE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

The report of the Presidency Port Officer on the Madras Port Department for 1911-12 shows that the coasts ports shared with Madras in the improvement in trade, the value of which amounted to Rs. 30·06 crores, against Rs. 29·08 crores in 1910-11 and Rs. 27·59 crores in 1909-10.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

THE WAR ON TURKEY.

Sir E. Grey's Protests at the Outrages.

WORK OF GUERILLAS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Guinness called attention to the reports of Servian massacres at Prisrend on Moslems, after the occupation of the town.

Sir Edward Grey referred to his previous answers on the subject.

Mr. Guinness thereupon asked whether Sir Edward Grey could reassure Britain's Moslem subjects by expressing horror and, in well-authenticated cases, making friendly representations to the Allies.

Sir Edward Grey replied: "Of course such statements must be most painful to me. Whenever our Consuls have sent such reports, I have brought them to the notice of the Government concerned and expressed the expectation that it would have an end to such happenings. The Bulgarian and Servian Governments have replied that any such outrages will be punished, but so far as they know they have been committed by irregular bands."

ATTACK ON ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 14.

The enemy made a surprise attack on Adrianople yesterday morning. The battle lasted two and a half hours, but left the position unchanged. The bombardment continues in a feeble manner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 14.

The Sultan has congratulated the troops on their recent successes.

THE "HAMIDIEH'S" MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, FEB. 14.

The Turkish warship, "Hamidieh," has arrived here owing to stress of weather. It is believed that her destination is the Ionian Sea. In any case she will not return to Constantinople. She will have to leave within twenty-four hours unless she is damaged. The arrival of the vessel has caused great excitement among the Greek community, who have proceeded to the harbour to watch her.

LOAN TO TURKEY.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Bombay.

Last night an influential and largely attended meeting of the Bombay Mussalmans was held under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziaul Islam, at "Kapurvanj Badi," Falkland-Road, to consider the question of making a loan to the Turkish Government. Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedali Mirjay, J. P., presided.

The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Abdul Rauf, first explained the purpose of the meeting. He described the situation in Urdu, and appealed to those present to subscribe towards a loan to the Turkish Government. The president, in a few words in Urdu, supported the previous speaker.

Hakim Habibur Rahaman then read an Urdu poem, describing the enthusiasm in Turkey for the war. He also read extracts from newspapers. There was now a lull in the war and the Turks expected to win. The speaker gave some vivid accounts of heroic deeds by the Turks.

Mr. Zainul Abedin, a young and forcible speaker, then referred in Urdu to the treatment meted out to Turkey by the European nations. In a very long speech he also gave a history of the Moslem powers and reviewed their condition at the present time. He fervently appealed to all Moslems to declare a "Jehad" (holy war). He said that "Jehad" did not merely mean actual fighting with the sword, but war in other ways as well. They could help the fighters with money.

The meeting commenced at 10 p. m., and as the night advanced, the gathering became larger and the proceedings continued till long after midnight. The spacious courtyard was at last filled with Moslems of all sects, seated on the ground and on benches.

Almost all the speakers recited, or rather sang in sonorous tones (accompanied with action) lengthy Urdu poems calculated to stir Moslems feelings.

The speakers said that the war must continue for a long time and they must be prepared to put their hands into their pockets to help the brave fighters. If the Moslems of different places combined and made common cause, the Moslem power could not be destroyed.

Mr. Abdur Rauf, in another stirring speech, appealed to the vast gathering to pay as much as possible towards the loans to be made to Turkey. He asked them either to buy the shares of the Oriental Bank or the bonds for sale by Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the "The Comrade," for Rs. 7-8 each. He said that the manager of the Oriental Bank was in Bombay and they could see him. Money was also needed for the Medical Missions sent to Turkey. Government had no objection to such pecuniary help. They could also buy five-rupee bonds. Mr. Mohamed Ali's bonds would be repaid in five years.

Money now began to pour in, and Mirza Suleman Shah, alias Mirza Mohamed (who described himself as the grandson of the last King of Oudh, and a repairer of clocks, watches, etc., gave a stick with a watch on its top. In a few minutes hundreds of rupees were collected and announced. A large number of students of Madrassas also sent in their joint collections.

Mr. Habibur Rahaman again explained how the bonds were to be bought. The enthusiasm increased and money in all forms poured in.

Sheik Khalid Yusuf, president of the Anjuman Islam at last placed before the meeting the following resolutions which were enthusiastically carried:—

That a committee composed of the following gentlemen be formed in the meeting with power to add to their number, for the object of collecting money for loans to Turkey:—Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomedali Murgay, J.P., the Hon. Mr. Abdulhusen A. Pirbhoy, Mr. Suleman Mulla Dawood, Munshi Mahomed Hasan Makba, Haji Sule Mahomed Haji Usman, J.P., and others.

That authorised deputations should visit Mahomedan localities, and induce Mahomedans to subscribe towards the loan to Turkey by purchasing the Treasury Bonds issued by the Ottoman Consul-General and the Banks.

That authorised agents should be sent into the interior, to collect funds for the loan.

That Mutwalis, Paish Imams, etc., of dargas, mosques, etc., in the city of Bombay and the Presidency, should be requested to make known in their respective localities, villages, etc., the giving of a loan to Turkey, and induce Mussalmans to purchase the Treasury Bonds.

That other Anjumans in Bombay and in the Presidency should be asked to co-operate in the collection of funds.

The mover spoke in English and appealed to all to help the distressed widows and orphans in Turkey, as without help they would starve and die.

Moulavi Fazluddin, Vice-President of the Anjuman, translated the resolutions into Urdu, and delivered a forcible speech, hoping that the Moslems of India would not be backward in helping their distressed co-religionists in Turkey.

Moulavi Fate Mahomad, in a rousing speech, said that five thousand Moslems had been burnt to death by the Christians, and it would be shameful if they sat idle. He asked the Moslems to be up and doing. His speech took immediate effect in half a dozen gold watches and more than a dozen silver ones being tendered as donations, along with large sums of money. The speaker also recited a fiery poem. Hakim Mohamad Yusuf and others followed.

The meeting continued till the early hours of this morning.

The president's table was covered with currency-notes and coin, and the enthusiasm remained unabated to the last.

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Royal Commission to be Appointed.

MR. BONAR LAW'S MODERATE ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 13.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gwynne moved his resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of Indian finance and currency, etc.

In the course of the subsequent debate, Mr. Asquith announced that they had reached a stage when there should be an investigation by an expert body, more preferably a Royal Commission, into the whole question of organisation, the use of balances, the maintenance of the standard of currency, and particularly as to how far we were dealing fairly as between India and the United Kingdom, in the manner in which we employed surplus revenue.

LATER.

Mr. Gwynne, in introducing his motion, first complained of the difficulty of obtaining information and of the persistent prevarication, of which the India Office had made a fine art, in replying to questions in Parliament piecemeal. He also complained of the way in which correspondence was published, and charged the India Office with keeping back the opening letter, in which Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., had suggested the purchase of silver. He examined the letter in detail, and disputed the possibility of a corner in the world's silver. He did not suggest that a contract had been given to Messrs. Samuel, Montagu by the influence or wish of the Secretary of State, but he thought that the latter might well say not "Save me from my friends," but "Save me from my relatives."

Mr. Gwynne commented on Mr. Montagu's absence from the House, though there had been plenty of time for him to return, especially as the charge was in connection with his own family.

Mr. Asquith: "What is the charge?"

Mr. Gwynne: "The charge is against the Government for permitting contracts to be given to Mr. Montagu's family."

There was, continued Mr. Gwynne, a close personal connection between the Under-Secretary of State and the firm. Members of the firm were supporters of the government, and Sir Felix Schuster was chairman of the Bank with which Mr. Montagu banked. These connections were not singly strong, but together they made the case sufficient for enquiry. Mr. Gwynne then proceeded to deal in detail with points raised in the questions in the House. He criticised the unbusinesslike and loose fashion in which the whole business had been conducted, and concluded by dealing briefly with the question of cash balances.

MR. BAKER'S REPLY.

Mr. Baker said Mr. Gwynne still seemed to regard with suspicion transactions, the facts of which had been fully disclosed. He was confident that he would be able to show that, though there might have been, in the beginning, ground for suspicion, by persons temperamentally inclined thereto, no impartial person could say there was any shadow of foundation for any suspicion. He repudiated the charge of prevarication, giving instances of cases, in which information had been given, which it was unusual to disclose. He again explained the causes necessitating purchases of silver, the reasons for the course taken, and for the selection of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., all being repetitions of previous statements in Parliament. Mr. Baker added that the belief that speculators in Bombay and London were holding up silver in anticipation of the Government's need, was in no way a fantastic supposition. There was plenty of documentary evidence to support Lord Crewe's belief in this matter.

Alluding to the letter mentioned by Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Baker admitted that the assertion that the India Office would probably find no other supply available, beyond that which Indian speculators were nursing for them, was putting it too high, but it was not fair to treat these letters, written by a business firm before the contract was made, like classical text. They could not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Mr. Baker said he regretted that Mr. Gwynne persisted in the allegation that Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., might have been acting, not as brokers, but as dealers. True, the names of the sellers had not been disclosed, but they never had been in such cases, and it would have been a breach of confidence in this case. Nevertheless, the moment the question was raised in the House, the firm offered to submit their books to Lord Crewe. Although that offer had not been accepted, the right to do so was reserved for any time. Lord Crewe had full confidence in the firm.

POSTPONED DELIVERIES.

In regard to the matter of postponed deliveries, Mr. Baker said that that was part of a deliberately arranged policy of secrecy in order to ensure the India Office getting the silver as cheap as possible. He did not propose to deal with the larger questions, but he had endeavoured to reply to the specific allegations and supposed grounds for suspicion. He assured the House that, so far as the question of inquiry was concerned, the India Office had nothing to conceal, and courted the fullest investigation, but not a scrap of evidence had been produced to show any necessity for the investigation. Mr. Gwynne had referred to the effect that the allegations and answers had created in India. Mr. Gwynne was right. They had created a most serious effect, and the most serious responsibility lay with the authors of the allegations, who, by their proceedings during the last few months, had done a good deal, unjustly and unfairly, to cast suspicion on the India Office. Mr. Bonar Law had made that suspicion into a cardinal point of party policy. So far as the transactions in question were concerned, Mr. Bonar Law not only had no case, but the matter had been wilfully perverted beyond all reason.

MR. BONAR LAW'S MODERATION.

Mr. Bonar Law said he would also refrain from dealing with larger questions. With regard to Sir Felix Schuster's connection with the Bank, doing business with the India Office, if there were to be business men guiding Indian finance they must be men acquainted therewith. and Sir Felix Schuster's experience was precisely what the India Office required. The Government of India would be unduly tied if such connections as Sir Felix Schuster's were to be a bar. All they were entitled to ask was that there should be no conflict of interests. So far as he had seen, there was none in this case. The Bank had the use of the money, but so had the ordinary market, and the same thing had gone on before Sir Felix Schuster's appointment.

Mr. Bonar Law said he thought, however, that the Government of India had not received the interest it ought to have received. The rate for 1910 and 1911 was fully one per cent. below bank rate. (Cries of "Short terms.")

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not suggest lending for long periods, but the Government of India had a large amount to lend, and there was no reason why the loans should be arranged so as to fall in at stated intervals. The money could be lent on perfect security at about half per cent., or one per cent., below bank rate, which would have involved a saving of £7,500 per annum. He thought assistence on a particular kind of security was unnecessary. In any case, he thought the matter was one for enquiry.

With regard to his statement that information had to be obtained by a process like drawing teeth, he adhered to it, but all he meant was that the moment the Government found there was suspicion regarding silver contracts, they should have taken time to explain the whole thing to the House, to get rid of suspicion and so bring the matter to a head.

With regard to Mr. Baker's concluding sentence, Mr. Bonar Law said that, though he had made charges of suspicion, he had never had the smallest suspicion of personal corruption on the part of the member of the Government. The kind of corruption they were entitled to fear was not that Ministers would enrich themselves from the public purse, but the kind, more dangerous to state, of using patronage in order to help a political party, and strengthen the political machine. He did not say that even this arose in connection with this matter, but there was the possibility. He did not suggest that Sir Stuart Samuel had had anything to do with the contract, and believed that, had he known, he would have done his best to stop it, and he would say the same with regard to Mr. Montagu. Nobody had more right to feel aggrieved in this matter than the Under-Secretary. A transaction which might have affected his political future ought not to have been arranged without his knowledge. If his brother's firm had not told him, the India Office ought to have done so.

SUSPICIONS OF THE MARKET.

Mr. Bonar Law, continuing, said this business was as unwise in the public interest as could have been undertaken, because it undoubtedly gave the firm obtaining the contract the means of making money to any extent they chose by dealing in silver on their own account. No honest firm would do that, and he did not suggest that it had been done in this case, but there were other indirect ways. There was a tremendous business in exchange depended on the price of silver. He repeated that the contract gave the particular firm means of making money to whatever extent they thought reasonable. The very last firm to which such a privilege should have been given was Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company. Could anything, he asked, be more likely to raise suspicion?

Mr. Bonar Law said he did not complain of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s correspondences, and they were a business firm trying to push their wares; but their statement. "The inevitable result being that you will have to pay whatever you are asked" was nonsense. He dealt with the argument regarding the "corner" in great details, and said the only way to corner the Government of India was to corner the whole silver trade, and to buy all the silver in the market week by week. He sought to refute the argument that by buying secretly through Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., the Government had saved several hundred thousand pounds. Did the Government suppose that the four other firms engaged in the bullion market and watching every transaction as a cat does a mouse, had not noticed that Messrs. Samuel, Montagu, and Co., from being regular sellers, had become heavy buyers. There was, at an early stage, suspicion that Messrs Samuel. Montagu and Co. were buying for the Government of India. The whole reason for the change from the Bank of England to Montagu's was the fear of a corner, but who was better able to deal with it than Lord Crewe or the Bank of England (laughter)?

Mr. Bonar Law went on to say that in buying five millions worth of silver, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company raised the price by ten per cent. Since then the Bank of England had bought two millions, and had not raised the price at all. The Opposition had better right to say that the Government would have saved by buying through the Bank of England than Ministers had to say that they saved by buying through Messrs Samuel, Montagu and Co. So far from making the tremendous scoop which they claimed, they had lost money. He made no charges of corruption. It was a mistake from beginning to end, and he hoped that Mr. Asquith would indicate that such mistakes would not be repeated.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith said he had no reason to complain of the tenor of Mr. Bonar Law's speech. He had acquitted the members of the Government of any charge of complicity in these transactions. Terms like 'corruption' had been too freely employed, and although members knew the sense in which they were used, they were understood in a very different sense outside. He wished it could be known that such allegations were not intended to reflect on personal honour and integrity. He was especially glad of Mr. Bonar Law's speech because there was a passage in that of Mr. Gwynne, which was calculated to give colour to an imputation not expressly made.

While he regretted Mr. Montagu's absence, Mr. Asquith said he took full responsibility for it. He went to India at the request of the Government to study Indian policy and administration at first-hand. When these questions were raised, Mr. Montagu was most anxious to return and deal with them personally. "I told him," said Mr. Asquith, "not to curtail his visit. If that was wrong, the fault was mine."

Mr. Asquith said Mr. Gwynne had apparently sought to find some connection between the grant of the contract and the presence of Mr. Montagu at the India Office. Mr. Asquith agreed that any Government ought to be scrupulously careful in giving contracts or employment to persons directly connected in relationship or business with any of its members, but the real question was whether the India Office at the time the contract was made, was acting in the best interests of the people and the Government of India. Secrecy, if not essential, was desirable, because even if the market were normal, knowledge of impending purchases amounting to six millions would necessarily raise the price.

Mr. Asquith continued that Mr. Bonar Law did not dispute the existence, not of the corner, but of the speculative purchase for a rise. This position was known to the expert advisers of the India Office both in India and England; hence the need for secrecy. The reasons for not employing the Bank of England had already been explained.

Dealing with the statement there was at an early stage suspicion that Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company were for buying the Government of India, Mr. Asquith quoted the weekly circular of Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, one of the most important of the four firms concerned, dated the 9th of August, stating that had there been a rise in price, the reason was difficult to trace, but appeared to be chiefly due to a rumour that the Government of India had been a buyer. Obviously then, said Mr. Asquith, all through April, May, June and July, it was not known or even rumoured that Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. were purchasers for the Government of India.

Mr. Bonar Law (interrupting): "Brokers do not put everything in their circulars."

Mr. Asquith: "They do not put anything in the circular which they do not mean."

Dealing with the question of the saving due to secrecy, Mr. Asquith said the evidence showed that the Government was justified by the result. Before the rumours were circulated, Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. bought £2,300,000 at 27 3-8. After the rumours the price rose over a penny. Between November and January two millions were bought through the Bank of England at 29 3-4. There were other factors determining the price, but it was difficult to isolate them. They were entitled to say that silver was cheaper, when Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. were purchasing secretly than when they were suspected of purchasing for the Government of India. There was really no case for enquiry into this matter. The question of balances was far more important. Mr. Asquith then detailed the procedure followed in regard to loans and deposits, all of which were first submitted by the Finance Committee to the Secretary of State. Every possible precaution was taken to safeguard India's interests and apply the revenue to the best possible advantage.

BALANCES AND EXCHANGES.

The question of balances opened up the question of the allocation and management of balances and the organisation of, and responsibility for, the financial side of the India Office. In turn these questions led to consideration of the system adopted in relation to the maintenance of the exchange value of the Indian currency. In all these matttrs the India Office had lived on as a kind of survival and development of the parent commercial company, the old East India Company. Government thought the Government of India agreed that, although enquiry into matters so technical by a Select Committee was probably not the best means of attaining a desirable result, the state had been reached at which there should be a thorough investigation by an expert body. He then made the announcement already telegraphed, and added that he hoped that such enquiry would be attended by beneficial results both to the United Kingdom and to the great Empire of India.

Mr. Touche advocated a large gold standard reserve, and Mr. Bigland urged the spreading of purchases of silver regularly over large periods.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said "As my name has been mentioned, I should like to say that I had no part or lot in the employment of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co. from first to last, and was totally unaware that there was any question of employing the firm, or that they were buying silver until the purchase was completed."

Nobody had suggested anything to the contrary, he added, but he thought that the House would kindly give him an opportunity for a personal statement.

Mr. MacCallum Scott extended Mr. Montagu his sympathy. He said that those who had watched Mr. Montagu's career with a somewhat critical eye assured him of their confidence and respect. While they had every confidence in the action of the India Office, there was much to be said in favour of overhauling it.

Mr. Gwynne, in view of Mr. Asquith's promise, asked leave to withdraw his motion, but regretted that the investigation of the silver purchases was refused, especially as neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Baker had attempted to defend the unbusinesslike methods of the transaction.

Ministerialis's refused to allow the withdrawal of the motion.

Lord Hugh Cecil said all the Government speakers seemed very imperfectly to realise how serious a breach, he would not say of public honesty and purity, but of public delicacy, had been committed by the India Office, contrary to all the traditions of public life.

The motion was negatived without a division.

CANADA'S DREADNOUGHTS.

Vote Passed amid Patriotic Outburst.

OTTAWA, FEB. 14.

The House of Commons has passed a motion for the appropriation of thirty-five million dollars for three Dreadnoughts, by a majority of thirty-two.

There was a great scene of patriotism on the vote being made known, the members of the House rising and singing the National Anthem.

THE ADVANCE TO PERSIA.

LONDON, FEB 14.

At question time, Sir Edward Grey said that good progress was being made with the arrangements for an advance to Persia for her immediate requirements, and there was every reason to hope that the matter would shortly be concluded. The question of obtaining a substancial loan from financiers would then be considered.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The death is announced of Admiral Frederick Vander-Meulen.

[Admiral Frederick Samuel Vander-Meulen, J.P., was born in 1830, and entered the Navy at the age of 23. He retired in 1904, after having served in the Crimea (1854), and China (1857-58)].

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Ashley Clarke, British, Consul-General, Zanzibar.

[Mr. Edward Ashley Walrond Clarke was Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar and German East Africa from 1909 till his death. He was born in 1860, the son of a cavalry officer, and educated at Radley. He entered the Foreign Office as a clerk in 1881 and rose to be Senior Clerk in 1906. The deceased went as British Plenipotentiary to the African Liquor Conference held at Brussels in 1906 and also represented Britain at the Arms Traffic Conference in 1908.]

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Cameron, M.P., for Houghton-le-Spring (Durham).

[Mr. Robert Cameron, J.P., and Labour Member for the Houghton-le-Spring division of Durham since 1895, was a native of Perthshire. He was born in 1825, his father being a Baptist Minister. He was headmaster of the Friend's School, Sunderland, for 47 years, and Chairman of the School Board for 9 years. He lectured on Literature and Science, and was the author of articles on Literature, and travel sketches.]

SUIT BY SOUBRETTE.

Stage Manager's Cavalier Ways.

MUSIC IN "NIGHT BIRDS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Chandhuri, the hearing of the suit brought by Mrs. Major against Maurice Bandmann, proprietor of the Bandmann Opera Company, claiming Rs. 18,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, was resumed.

Mrs. Major, in her evidence, described the parts she took in different plays, and said that the part of "Ilka" in "Night Birds" was more difficult than any of those she took in other plays. It was not soubrette music in "Night Birds."

Cross-examined by Mr. Garth, she said she was a leading lady in Bandmann's party. Mr. Bandmann was very strict with her, and she had resisted it several times. She had had little tiffs with him.

In reply to Mr. Garth, Mrs. Major said that from the moment she joined the Company, Mr. Coyne, the stage-manager, had treated her in a hostile manner. In Manila, during the performance of "The Dollar Princess" Mr. Coyne had dragged her by the wrist for commencing to sing a little earlier than she was supposed to do. When they got off the stage, Mr. Coyne had bullied her. In Bombay Mr. Coyne had stopped her from tuning a violin.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Garth, Mrs. Major said that, on account of her grievances against Mr. Coyne, she had wanted to see Mr. Bandmann in Bombay.

Question: Is it the business of a soubrette to laugh?

Answer: I should not say that one of the necessary things is to laugh.

Question: Is it not an important part to laugh?

Answer: To smile and be cheerful. I have never heard people laugh. While singing they appear to laugh. They are not actually to laugh. It is because they have such a beautiful physique that they appear to be laughing.

Question: Would you be willing to play the part of "Ilka" indifferently now?

Answer: I have to consider my reputation.

Question: Are you prepared to risk your reputation?

Answer: I would rather not.

The next witness, Mr. Warwick Bertram, the plaintiff's husband and proprietor of the Empire Theatre at Colombo, described the difference between the soprano part and the soubrette part in a musical comedy. In his opinion the "Ilka" music was not soubrette music. It was music requiring a trained vocalist. Witness described the music in "Night Birds," "Veronique," "Ladiske" and the "Belle of New York", and said that the French school of music was always lighter than the German school.

Witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

BENGAL LEGISLATORS.

Non-officials for Supreme Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

The following is the result of the election of the two non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Supreme Council:—

Elected—The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, 22 votes, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Nashipur, 18 votes.

Not elected—Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, 17 votes, and Mr. Budruddin Haider, 11 votes.

[A correspondent writes:—The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, B.A., regarding whose eligibility as a member of the Council there was some difficulty, has obtained the largest number of votes. Though elected repeatedly as a member of the Bengal Council, he has never hitherto succeeded in entering the Imperial Council.

The other elected members, Maharaja Ranjit Sing of Nasipur, Murshidabad (Berhampur, Bengal), is against Congress politics, and is noted for his very strong loyalty. He has always gone against boycott and Swadeshi. The defeat of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, a strong Congressman, by an anti-Congress Zemindar, by one vote, is significant. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu was previously nominated to the Councils by the Government, and there was some resentment in the Bengal Nationalist camp when he accepted the nomination and entered both the Councils as a member nominated by Government. Mr. Budruddin Haidar (Khan Bahadur) is a Commissioner of the Calcutta Municipality and an Honorary Magistrate. He is well-known only in Calcutta and among the Moslems.]

APPEAL ON LAW POINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 14

Mr. Justice Parlett, in the Rangoon Chief Court to-day rejected the application for bail made on behalf of C. H. Browne, who was sentenced by the District Magistrate of Rangoon on Wednesday last, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,120, the auction sale of the proceeds of the property of Messrs. Heenan Froude and Co. The appeal was admitted.

Misdirection to the jury by the Magistrate on certain points is the legal ground on which the appeal is based. The other ground is the alleged illegality of the sentence, as the Magistrate was empowered by law to award only six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOCKING CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 14.

A diabolical murder was disclosed by the revelation of the facts of the case in which three men of the Parbur caste named Vithoba Raoji, his brother, Bapoo Raoji, and a neighbour named Mahadeo Savlaram, were to-day sentenced to death by Mr. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona.

Suspecting that a young tailor named Bala Namdeo was carrying on an intrigue with their wives, these men made the tailor drunk and then drugged him, and while in that state tied him to a post and finally beheaded him.

The details of the crime were exposed by a Mahomedan and his wife who were said to have been eye-witnesses.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 14.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Fforde officiates as Chief Judge, Burma, vice Sir Charles Fox.

Mr. Radford Young officiates as a Judge.

Sir H. W. Carnduff, Judge, Calcutta High Court, is granted furlough from 21st March to 4th September.

Mr. Justice Holmwood has furlough from 5th April to 6th September.

Lt.-Col. Banatvala, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, vice Col. Deas.

Lt.-Col. Douglas officiates as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. White, I.M.S., officiates as Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, vice Major McKendrick.

Rev. W. F. H. Garstin, Chaplain, resigns his appointment.

Rev. H. F. Carden is appointed as Probationary Chaplain, Lahore Establishment.

Rev. G. E. Dodd, Probationary Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is posted to Bengal.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Sir Valentine Chirol continues to show improvement, and was permitted this afternoon to go out on the terrace of the Presidency General Hospital.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

Shooting and Sight-seeing in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 14.

As at present arranged, the Rt. Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Mr. Lionel Montagu, and Mr. Peel, will arrive in Bangalore on the morning of the 22nd instant, and will proceed on the same day by mail train to Mysore. After lunching at Government House, Mysore, the party will motor to the shooting camp at Bandipur, in Gundalpet taluk, where they will shoot big game on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, and return to Mysore on the evening of the 25th instant. On the 26th, Mr. Montagu will spend the day in Mysore in sight-seeing. On the 27th he will leave for Bombay.

COMMILLA DACOITY CASE.

Armed Gang of Twelve Young Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

Mr. Ward, Sessions Judge of Commilla, was engaged yesterday in hearing a case in which twelve young men were committed on the charge of attempting to commit a dacoity.

On receipt of an anonymous letter that a dacoity would be committed in Commilla town on the 1st November, the local police made special arrangements. On that night the police noticed men in suspicious circumstances, and on searching them found a chisel and hammer in their possession. They then proceeded to a goldsmith's shop and found twelve men assembled there. These were immediately arrested, and a double-barreled gun, two revolvers, eight masks, eight haversacks, four lathies and two hammers, were found in their possession.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The case is proceeding.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Interpellations and Bills for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Government will answer over one hundred interpellations put by non-official members.

The Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair has given notice of a resolution regarding the plague passport system.

The Irrigation Cess Bill will probably be introduced, and the District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill will be taken into consideration.

ROWING IN MADRAS.

Annual Regatta of the Boat Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

The Annual Regatta of the Madras Boat Club, which is to be held to-morrow, promises to be above the average of the last few years. The absence of Poona—it is the turn of Madras to visit Poona this year—detracts somewhat from the interest, but is more than compensated for, by a large number of local entries, and the keenness displayed by the competitors.

There are three entries for the Service Fours, four entries for the Senior Pairs, and six for the Senior Junior Sculls. The last-named event has not found a place in the Madras Regatta programme for some years past.

A number of heats have already been rowed off.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Preventive Measures in Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 14.

Complaints were being frequently made regarding cruelty to animals on the Kashmir-road and in the Valley during last summer. The Kashmir Durbar has now issued regulations to cope with the evil. It provides for imprisonment or a fine of fifty rupees for cruelly beating, overdriving, overloading or otherwise ill-treating any animal, and also for using cows for dragging ploughs.

DACOITIES IN OUDH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 14.

An alarming outbreak of dacoities has occurred recently in Kheri district. No less than a dozen cases are reported in one thana alone. In one case, a policeman was attacked, his gun and ten rounds of ammunition being stolen. The gun was afterwards found across the Nepal border.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 14.

Syed Wazin Hasan, secretary to the All-India Moslem League, has sent letters to the following effect, to members of the League :—

The Hon. Mr. Shafi has accepted the presidency at the annual session of the Moslem League. The President-elect, who was unavoidably absent from the meeting held on the 31st December 1912, in which the new constitution of the League was adopted, is in entire agreement with the policy of the League embodied in its amended constitution and rules.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

In the week ending February 8th, plague mortality for all India totalled 4,083, against 4,964 cases in the previous week. The provincial figures are :—Bombay 398, Madras 141, Bengal 13, Bihar 606, United Provinces 2,297, Punjab 211, Burma 170, Central Provinces and Mysore 92, Hyderabad 51, and Rajputana 9.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

15TH MULE CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 14.

The second portion of the 15th Mule Corps from Bangalore, under the command of Capt. S. P. Watts, consisting of Jemadar Hari Chand, Staff Sergeants Gillespie and Smith, a hospital assistant, 190 non-commissioned officers and men, two followers, and 377 mules and ponies, arrived in Rangoon from Madras by the transport "Urlana." they will leave for Mandalay in special trains to-morrow.

The vacant company in the Sherwood Foresters has gone to the senior subaltern, Lieutenant E. N. T. Collin, 1st Battalion, Bombay. Captain Collin had to serve very nearly eleven years for his triple stars. He was appointed to the Sherwoods in April 1902, from the embodied militia with which he had served for two and a half years. During the South African War he was employed with the Remount Department, and took part in various affairs during the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony (Queen's medal with three clasps and King's medal with two clasps).

AN ANCIENT MONOPOLY.

The Truth about the Opium Trade.

The letter on the Opium Question by *The Times'* correspondent in Pekin, published in London, the week the Mail left, taken with his previous contribution, seems to support what Sir George Birdwood wrote on the subject a week earlier, and vindicates all that is said by the late Mr. W. H. Brereton, in his volume, *The Truth about Opium*, of the hypocrisy of the protests of the Chinese Government against the importation of Indian Opium with the Chinese Empire (writes Sir George Birdwood). It has always been accepted that the word "opium" is the Greek word *opion*; and suggested that the Sanskrit *ahipana* or *apana* is the original Indian name of opium, and as Pliny (XX. 76-80, all worth reading in this connection, and also chapters 24-27 of the same book) mentions a poppy yielding a spurious opium called *aphron*, meaning "foam" (as in Aphrodita), the Greek word *opion*, may have been formed from the Sanskrit *ahipana*, and then, to give it a meaning, the juice, *par excellence*, fathered on *opos*. But the word *ahipana* does not appear in any Sanskrit dictionary until about 1825, and obviously it is the Sanskritised Arabic variant of *opion*, that is *afiun*. The Greeks and Romans knew poppies, and opiate preparations from them and from lettuces, and from the earliest ages of their history sang the praises of "a grief-assuages drug" (*phar-makon nepenthes*), which was undoubtedly the primitive form of the *Egyptian* true *opium* of a later date: and in my belief, the original opiate poppy was not the white *Papaver somniferuns*, but the red *Papaver Rhoeas*, which from West to East dye in blood red the midsummer plains of middle Europe and Asia. I believe it to be the original source of some primitive opiate preparation in China and India, as distinguished from the true opium introduced into these countries from Egypt and Asia Minor, and Persia, through the intermediation of the Muslim Arabs trading in the Indian Ocean during the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries A. D.

The earliest form of opium expressly described by any Western writer is the *mekonion* of *Theophrastus* (IX, 8, 2) an inspissated extract of the whole plant of *Papaver Rhoeas*, the "Red Poppy," a spurious opium from which is still made in the Himalayas, and over those mountains far away into China, as well as from *Papaver somniferum*, the true opium poppy. Dioscorides (77 A. D.) is the first to distinguish the true opium, prepared from the *Kodeia* or capsule of *P. somniferum*, from *mekonion*, and down to the XV Century A. D. "meconium" was distinguished from true opium, the "opium Thebaicum"; but the exact difference between them was first discriminated so late as 1770, by the Abbe Raynol, the eulogist of Sterne's Eliza !

The earliest Western notice of Indian Opium is by Giovanni da Empoli in the Archivo Storico Italiano, 1511, wherever he mentions the capture of "8 Guzzarate ships" laden with "arfiun" for so they call *Opio Thefaico*. Barbosa, in 1516, states that the Chinese junks, on their return voyages from the Indian Archipelago, loaded at Malacca with "much *anfiam*, which we call opium, received from Cambay," and also that it was imported into Calicut, from both Cambay, and Aden (Egyptian). Pyres, in 1516, enumerates the opium of Egypt, Cambay, and "Cous,' that is Kuch Bahar, adding that the Rajputs and Chiefs eat it, and also the commonalty. Garcia da Orta (Garcia's ab Horto) 1563, says that the Cambay opium comes chiefly from Maliod. And so on and so on, through all the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; the Abbe Raynall informing us that "an excessive fondness for opium prevails in all the countries to the East of India." These and other quotations I could give, and which are all given in my letters to *The Times*, 1882-1892, sufficiently dispose of the ignorant, or else wilfully lying, allegations made by those who advance it, simply to discredit the Government of India, that the opium trade of India was first organised by Warren Hastings—the wickedest, because the most cruel lie ever worked by the religious fanatics and political partizans of the United Kingdom against the welfare and happiness of the people of India. The State monopoly of opium in India was organised throughout Hindustan and Central India by the Moghul Emperors of Delhi, from whom we inherited it; but it was not until 1773 that we formally undertook the supervision of the monopoly; while the regular exports of Government Opium began only in 1796.

Sir George adds :—As for the Chinese, Dr. Edkin tells us in his *Historical Note on the Poppy in China*, that the Opium Poppy was known by them so early as the VIII Century A. D., and expresses the opinion that it was introduced into China, with the rose, jasmin, and *henna* tree (Lawsonia), in the time of the Prophet Mahomet (VII Century A.D). In the IX Century, the true Opium Poppy was in full cultivation throughout the Province of Szechuen, and in the XI Century was found in cultivation everywhere. The Chinese are known to have cultivated the Poppy for its opium from the XV Century A. D., and, down to 1898, the Chinese, for all their imputations of Indian Opium, consumed every year four times as much of their own indigenous production! In short, Indian Opium has always been the luxury of the rich in China, and its importation into China, has no more to do with the depravity—so far as it exists—of the opium-smoking dens of the Chinese, than the importation of the best brands of French champagne has to do with the drunkenness of the English who love gin, and the Scots and Irish who love whisky not wisely but too well. That is the plain unvarnished truth about the Opium Trade of India and China; the truth that has been sacrificed, through abject cowardice, to palpable misrepresentations.

MR. F. R. SHACKLETON.

After evidence in support of the case for the prosecution outlined at the last hearing, Francis Richard Shackleton, planter, of Hanha, Portuguese West Africa, and formerly Dublin, Herald, was again remanded on bail at Bow-street on Jan 30. The charges against him are that he fraudulently converted to his own use the proceeds of a cheque for £1,000 entrusted to him to invest on behalf of Miss Mary Josephine Browne, an elderly lady of Osborne Villa, Tavistock; and that he misappropriated £5,000 entrusted to him for the same purpose by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower.

Evidence was given yesterday that on February 28, 1910, the defendant's bank account was overdrawn to the extent of £45,027 4s. 1d. The overdraft had been allowed in anticipation of the receipt of the proceeds of shares which the bank had sold for the defendant for £45,529. It was stated that on March 24, 1910, the defendant's account was credited with £4,968 14s., the sale price of 5,000 £1 shares in the City of London Monte Video Public Works Corporation.

Cross-examination in regard to the overdraft was reserved.

H. S. H. THE JAM SAHIB OF JAMNAGAR has purchased the property known as "Thorncote," Staines, for many years the riverside residence of Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

RUSTIC RAGE.

Psychological Studies from the Districts.

MURDER FOR TRIVIAL CAUSES.

HUSBAND'S SPITE.

In the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao commuted the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar on Basya bin Karyappa, aged 25, a Talwar by caste, and by occupation an agriculturist, of Itgi in the taluka of Ranebennur (Dharwar), to one of transportation for life, when the sentence came up for confirmation and also on appeal filed by the prisoner from jail.

The prisoner was convicted of murdering his wife, Dyamava, by cutting her with a scythe at Airani, in the taluka of Ranebennur. He had wanted to take his wife to his own house from his father-in-law's, but had not been allowed to do so. Early on the morning of the 17th October, 1912, he killed the woman in the manner stated.

Two assessors found the accused not guilty. The Judge, disagreeing with them, sentenced him to death.

The Sessions Judge, in his judgment, observed, in regard to the absence of any motive for the murder: "An alternative theory, which I am reluctantly compelled to admit, as being to my mind perfectly possible, is that the accused, being angry with his wife's relations, killed her to spite them. My experience of this district leads me to the conclusion that, when a man has a dispute with another, he at once seeks to kill a relation of that other's, and, though he might be expected rather to wreak his vengeance on the relatives, it is possible that, as they would not let his wife go back with him at once, he determined to kill his wife rather than be baulked of his desire." The accused had five serious wounds on his neck caused by the scythe, but the Judge held them to be self-inflicted. The Judge held that it had not been a premeditated murder, but he said: "The accused murdered his own wife with whom he was on friendly terms, and he does not suggest that she gave him any cause for offence. The determined and brutal character of the attack on a defenceless woman, whom he was both morally and legally bound to protect, leaves me no option but to inflict upon him the extreme penalty of the law."

Their Lordships, taking everything into consideration, changed the sentence from death to transportation for life.

MURDER FOR A CALF.

One Kela Devji, aged 32, by caste a Talahda Koli, a labourer residing at Shukaltirath, in the taluka and district of Broach, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Broach for murdering one Kanji Purshottam by striking him with a hatchet, at Shukaltirath.

The matter came up on appeal and for confirmation before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, in the Bombay High Court.

The accused had an altercation with the deceased about a calf on the 14th September, 1912. Both parties went to complain to the police patel, and near the patel's house the accused hacked the deceased to death.

Both the assessors held the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, as accused had had no intention of killing the deceased. One assessor said that the cultivators were not able to control themselves when they were angry.

The Judge, who disagreed with the assessors, stated: "I have carefully considered whether I should sentence the accused to death, and have come to the conclusion that I must. It is true that the accused was labouring under a sense of wrong and was blinded by passion. On the other hand, the fact cannot be overlooked that the murder was premeditated and peculiarly brutal. I have also to bear in mind that this district (Broach) is notorious for murders, especially reckless murders for the most trivial reasons. On the whole, I think that the accused has rendered himself liable to the extreme penalty of the law, and it does not rest with me to show him mercy even if I were inclined to do so."

Their Lordships, after going through the record (the case having come up both on appeal and for confirmation) confirmed the sentence of death, and dismissed the appeal.

FATHER KILLS HIS ADOPTED SON.

Tukaram Anaji Bhandurge, aged 60, (2) Dada Limhaji Bhandurge, aged 35, and (3) Shripati Subhaji Bhandurge, aged 40, of the village of Kikli, in the taluka of Wai (Satara), were tried by the Sessions Judge of Satara, with two assessors, for the murder of one Govinda Tukaram, the adopted son of Tukaram. Tukaram and the deceased quarrelled over petty matters, and at length they fell out on the 5th November 1912, over the watering of their fields. The deceased had used up all the water before the accused could water his fields. This led to an exchange of arguments and abuse, and the first accused, with the help of the other two, killed the deceased, after nightfall, with a spear used in sticking pigs.

The deceased and the first accused had also been quarrelling over family properties, and the latter enlisted the aid of the second and the third accused against his son by alienating part of his land to them in opposition to the son's wishes.

The assessors found the second and third accused not guilty, as the evidence against them was regarded as suspicious. The Judge thought that the assessors were misled.

The first accused admitted having killed his own son on grave provocation, as the son had abused him in filthy language.

The Judge held that accused No. 1 was not entitled to the exception of grave and sudden provocation. His acts had been deliberate, and did not show that he had been deprived of self-control. He had acted under an overmastering feeling of hate. Moreover, he had delighted in describing his deed, and the results. The Judge, however, thought that the deceased had made the first accused's life a burden to him and that the latter had been goaded to desperation. His Honour felt that there was something to be said in extenuation of his guilt. Nothing of the sort could be said in favour of the second accused. Agreeing with the assessors, the Judge held the first accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Disagreeing with them, he found the second accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The third accused was acquitted and discharged.

Both the convicted accused appealed to the High Court, and Dada Limbaji Bhandurge's case also came up for confirmation of the death sentence.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao confirmed the sentence of transportation on the first accused, but set aside the sentence of death on the second accused, and acquitted and discharged him.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in his judgment, remarked that the conflict of evidence in the case narrowed itself to the question whether the account given by Tukaram was substantially correct or not. If the story were correct, then Dada had taken no part in the murder. Not only that, but it was almost impossible to arrive at the conclusion that he (Dada) was in any way concerned in the murder, either as a conspirator or in any other way. There had been ill feeling between Tukaram and Govinda, which broke out into an open quarrel, and the adopted father who was deeply enraged, attacked his adopted son with the ferocity that seizes a frenzied man. Their Lordships held that Tukaram had acted solely on the impulse of rage and had not been assisted by Dada or anyone else. Their Lordships, therefore, acquitted and discharged him, and confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed on Tukaram.

FATAL FACTION FIGHT.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao dismissed the appeal of Krishnahar Patil, who was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and of rioting, and sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the first count, and six months' on the second count, both terms to run concurrently.

There were two factions in the village of Kharad (Thana), one headed by the accused, and the other by Mahadu Patil. On the 18th October, a fight occurred between the two factions, in the course of which Mahadu Patil and Hasha Patil were killed.

Seven persons were sent up for trial. The jury found the accused, Krishnahar Patil, and two others, guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and they and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Krishnahar appealed from jail and said that the other party of assailants, after assembling in the village, had come to his field to beat him. They commenced to do so and then a number of people ran up and there was a riot, in which it could not be determined whose blow had caused the death. One of the assailants, Vithoo Shiva, through whose instrumentality the accused had once been fined two rupees, and who was at enmity with him, made a false complaint on the present occasion.

Their Lordships, after going through the record, dismissed the appeal.

BOY MURDERERS.

Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao had before them the appeals filed by Ganpat Maruti Subhakade (No. 1), Dhondu Khandu Harpude (No. 2), and Ganpat Ambaram Gujar (No. 3), all aged 17 or 18 years, of Lonavla, in the taluka of Maval (Poona), who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Poona, for murdering a boy named Bhan Lakshman Mahar, aged about 13, for the sake of his ornaments. The sentences also came up for confirmation.

The first accused, a Marathi, was by occupation a gowli; the second, also a Maratha, was a syce; and the third, a Gujrati Brahman, was employed as a worshipper in a Jain temple. On the 28th October, the three conspired to murder the deceased, and, taking him to a wild spot, strangled him.

When arrested, they incriminated one another and exculpated themselves. The jury found them all guilty of murder, but recommended them to mercy, owing to their youth.

The Judge said: "The murder clearly appears to have been premeditated and was a peculiarly cruel and revolting crime." He sentenced them all to death.

Their Lordships, after going through the records and hearing arguments, confirmed the sentences and rejected the appeals. The commutation of the death sentences into transportation for life was left to the consideration of Government by the lower Court. Their lordships also agreed in that matter.

POLICE COURTS.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard a case in which Shanker Bapu, a shopkeeper at Nall-bazaar, charged Ramkrishna Atmaram and Atmaram Arthekar, the latter, a student in the Wilson College, with insult and attempt to assault.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused were defended by Mr. H. O. Athavale, pleader.

On the 16th of January last, it was stated for the complainant, the two accused went to the complainant's shop, where they fell in with him and started to discuss a suit in the Small Cause Court, in which both parties were interested. An altercation ensued, in the course of which, it was alleged, the accused used highly insulting and provocative language. Further, the second accused was alleged to have attempted to make use of his penknife in committing an assault on the accused.

The accused denied any guilt, and set up an "alibi." This was substantially proved by the fact that the second accused was attending to his studies in his College at the time.

His Worship acquitted both the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 as compensation to the second accused, for his having been dragged into Court on a false charge.

HOUSEBREAKER SENTENCED.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged a Mahomedan named Abdul Abdulla Rahim (25), with housebreaking and theft.

The accused, on the night of the 11th inst., effected an entrance into the shop of one E. Dias, at Cavel, and made away with cash to the extent of Rs. 251-13-6. The police arrested him on suspicion, and found Rs. 221-12-6 in his possession. Two sovereigns were extracted from the accused's mouth while he was in Court, awaiting trial.

His Worship, on the accused's pleading guilty and admitting one previous conviction for a similar offence, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, twenty-one days of which were to be spent in solitary confinement. The accused was also directed to inform the police of his whereabouts for three years after the expiry of his incarceration.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hoosein Taki, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shiva Kara, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier.

Nagindas Jugjivandas, a cloth-merchant, entrusted the accused, a cart-driver, with bales of cotton of the value of Rs. 1,400 to be taken from the Mulji Jaitha Mill to the Bori-bunder station, in April last. The accused, instead of taking the goods as directed, disposed of the goods and disappeared. He remained at large, and no clue of his whereabouts was obtained till two months ago, when the police traced him to Cutch. Nothing of the property was recovered from him. He had had a previous conviction, and his Worship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIOUS JOKE.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ernest Pereira, a Eurasian, and two others, were charged with the theft of a dressing-gown, and assaulting a hawker named Bhiva.

The first accused pleaded that he had taken the complainant's bundle of clothes away for a joke and after some time had returned it to him. He could not say how one piece of apparel was missing.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

The two other accused were discharged.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

Association Cup Won by 1st Dublin Fusiliers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 14.

The finals of the Gymkhana Association Tournament were played this evening at 5 p. m. on the Gymkhana ground, between the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the Queen's Cameron Highlanders.

The attendance was larger than on previous occasions, there being an enthusiastic crowd to witness the play.

It was a keenly contested match. In the first half the Fusiliers scored one goal; and before time was called, the Highlanders equalised. In the second half extra time was granted, and before it was up, the Fusiliers scored two more goals, the play ending in the Fusiliers winning by three goals to one.

His Excellency the Governor presented the cup to the winners, and in a short speech congratulated both the teams on the way they had played.

FOOTBALL.

2nd Batt. Sherwood Foresters v. Cardiff Corinthians.

The above teams met at Plymouth recently in the Second Round of the English Amateur Cup in very wet weather, and before a moderate attendance. Although the ground was very heavy and in a deplorable condition, the Sherwoods succeeded in scoring the largest number of goals in the second round. As the score indicates 9-1, the civilian side was outclassed from the begining, but they played pluckily despite the large score against. As the Foresters have defeated the "Diehards" by 6-1 and Cardiff Corinthians by 9-1, it looks as if they will go well in this competition.

Capt. G. I. Davis, I.M.S., is appointed Specialist in the Prevention of Disease, and is put in charge of the Brigade Laboratory at Jubbulpore, from 1st February 1913.

SUFFRAGIST VIOLENCE.

Government Offices Attacked.

The threats of the militant leaders of the women suffragists that violent measures would be adopted as a protest against the decision of the Government with regard to the suffrage question were carried into operation on Tuesday night, when there was a renewal of window-breaking at Government offices and much disorder was created by the attempts of a deputation of women to enter the House of Commons.

The disturbances in Parliament square were caused by the persistence of a body of women who sought to see Mr. Lloyd George, and, after being told that he could not receive them, refused to go away.

The deputation started their mission from the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, where a largely attended meeting arranged by the Women's Social and Political Union had been held. They made their way without interference by the police through the crowd which had gathered in the streets leading to Parliament-square. The women were allowed to pass the police cordon which had been drawn up across the entrance to the square by Westminster Abbey, but the crowd which followed them was kept back. At the entrance of Old Palace-yard the women were stopped by the police. Mrs. Drummond demanded admission, saying the deputation wished to see Mr. Lloyd George, but Inspector Rogers replied that he had been instructed to deliver the following message:—

Mr. Lloyd George cannot see you to-night, but he will see you to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the Treasury. Mrs. Drummond and two others.

Mrs. Drummond persisted in her demand for admission, but the inspector repeated that the deputation could not enter, and he then gave the order to move on. Superintendent Wells, who was on horseback, asked the women to go away quietly. They again refused, and were shortly afterwards arrested, after a struggle, for resisting the police, and removed to Cannon-row Police Station. Rain was falling heavily at this time, and there were few spectators, but flashlight photographs were taken of the scene.

After the arrests in Parliament-square a much larger crowd, composed mainly of young men, assembled. Women suspected of being suffragists were roughly treated and in some cases had to seek the protection of the police. While Mrs. Drummond was being conducted to Cannonrow a large crowd pressed on the police, and at one point she fell in the mud. While the women were being taken to the police station there were loud cries of "Duck them in the river" and "Frog-march them." Had not the police exerted themselves to protect their prisoners the latter would certainly have been seriously handled.

WINDOW-BREAKING IN WHITEHALL.

The window-breaking began in Whitehall, but was not confined to Government buildings. The first attack was made at the Home Office, where four windows were broken. Damage was also done to three windows at the Treasury and to others at the Privy Council Office and that of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Other cases of window-breaking occurred at the Dover-street Post Office, Messrs. Liberty's premises in Regent-street, Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's, and Messrs. Lloyd's in Oxford-street, at "The Times" Book Club, and at some shipping offices in Cockspur-street the outbreaks being simultaneous in various districts. Hammers, spanners, and stones were used by the window-breakers, a number of whom were arrested. Altogether there were about 30 persons in custody before midnight.

CASES IN THE POLICE COURTS.

More than twenty charges came before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow-street. In seven cases, including that of Mrs. Drummond, the defendants were fined 40s. each, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment in the second division in four others payment of £2 damages in addition to the fine of £2 was ordered, and the alternative term of imprisonment was increased to one month. In four instances smaller fines were imposed and six of the defendants were remanded, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who sought to obtain legal aid. Bail was allowed in cases where the defendants undertook to behave peaceably in the interval. In one case of alleged window-breaking, where the damage was stated to amount to £40, the defendant was committed for trial. Four of the women who were remanded were charged with doing damage to the amount of £208 two windows at the offices of the Hamburg-American Line in Cockspur-street.

Mrs. Drummond addressed the magistrate at some length after Mr. Muskett, for the police, had explained the circumstances in which the members of the deputation to Mr. Lloyd George were arrested in Parliament-square. She complained that when she left the Horticultural Hall she was badly ill-treated by a policeman who twisted her and the agony caused her to faint. She believed that a policeman, not realizing that she was in a faint, let her drop like a log, face-downwards on the pavement and left her there. Afterwards she vomited badly. The Government had insulted them abominably and there was now nothing else for it but war to the knife. "You," she said, "are the hirelings, and we have to fight you all. You have got to do your dirty work like the rest of us. Do make up your mind that you have got to face a good deal, or else you as well as Lloyd George have got to resign your posts as straight forward men. You have had us before. Don't you think the whole thing is a farce? Of course you do. Well, then be honest, and once and for all, I refuse, Mr. Lloyd George to do the dirty work for you."

The magistrate, as already stated imposed a fine of 40s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment in the second division.

The defendant.—You ought to be ashamed of yourself. First division, is it not?

The magistrate.—I have nothing more to say.

Mrs. Drummond.—Well, you know what it means. It means hunger strike.

A POSTMAN'S BAG IN FLAMES.

At Marylebone, Grace Edith Burbidge, 25, shorthand-typist, of Hartham-road, Holloway, was charged before Mr. Paul Taylor with maliciously damaging letters by depositing a quantity of liquid phosphorus in a pillar letter box in the Camden-road.

A postman stated that on clearing the letter-box he noticed a smell, and soon afterwards he discovered that his bag was alight.

The prisoner was remanded.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page 6.*)

OLLA PODRIDA.

The date of the University Boat Race is March 13. The event is, I think, usually held on Saturday, but March 13 falls on a Thursday. Was the thirteenth of the month chosen in this thirteenth year of the century to show how superior to vulgar superstition they are at Oxford and Cambridge?

Krishnavarma's friend, Sir Walter Strickland, Bart., has disappeared. He was last heard of, it seems, just two months ago when he left the Hotel Verites in Marseilles without his luggage. His disappearance is causing anxiety to his relatives, and an advertisement signed by a firm of city solicitors earnestly requests him to communicate with him at once. I do not know whether Krishnavarma is also missing; at any rate he has not been in the public eye lately, and before I heard of the anxiety respecting Sir Walter Strickland's whereabouts, I wondered what had become of the editor of the *Indian Sociologist* and his notorious publications.

It is announced here that the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar (Prince Ranjitsinhji) has purchased a house on the banks of the Thames—"Thorncote," at Staines, for many years the residence of Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. The *Times*, in referring to the purchase, prefixes to the Jam Sahib's name the letters H. S. H. (His Serene Highness). Remembering the view taken by Earl Curzon regarding the visits of ruling Indian princes to this country, I am not sure that the Jam Sahib would have been a very serene Highness if he had ventured to acquire a home in England during the Viceroyalty of that criminal man.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CAVALRY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, FEB. 14.

Indian Cavalry Races were held this afternoon on the Durbar course. There was a very full attendance. The following are the results :—

INDIAN CAVALRY POLO SCURRY—2 furlongs—catch weights 11st. 8lbs.

Mr. T. DeBurgh's Kitty Grey .....Owner 1
Major Harbord's Hackler's Hope ...Mr. Coventry 2
Mojor Loring's Milkmaid .....Mr. Burt 3

Five horses ran, and the winner won by a length.

PONY PLATE.—1,000 yards.

Mr. T. DeBurgh's Kitty Grey, 9st. 13lbs....Owner 1
Mr. G. Lucas' Fair Exchange, 9st. 10lbs...Owner 2
Capt. Lewis' Merman 10st. 5lbs. ...Mr. Coventry 3

Five ran, Kitty Grey won by two lengths, a short head between second and third.

INDIAN CAVALRY GRAND ANNUAL CHASE—2 1-2 miles.

Capt. Keighley's Punch 11st. 7lbs....Capt. Bromilo 1
Capt. Bradley's Radiant 11st. 1lb....Mr. Coventry 2

Eight ran, and Punch won by a stretch. All the rest fell; then Radiant, remounted, and came in second.

INDIAN CAVALRY PONY CHASE.—2 miles.

Mr. L. Clarke's Hope Deferred, 12st. 3lbs. Mr. Nethersole 1
Capt. Simmond's Banshee, 12st. 8lbs.....Owner 2
Mr. Coventry's Necklace, 9st. 13lbs.....Owner 3

Hope Deferred won by 200 yards, the same length between second and third.

INDIAN CAVALRY ARAB POLO.—2 furlongs, catch weights scurry.

Vicary's Napoleon.....Owner 1
Major Barnard's Monty .....Mr. Gough 2
Major Barnard's Gold .....Owner 3

Seven horses ran.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd Day, Saturday, February 15th.

The time and order of running for the Bombay races to-day are as follows :—

	p.	m.
1st Race—The Imperial Plate.. ...	3	5
2nd Race—The Importers Handicap ...	3	35
3rd Race—The Melton Plate ...	4	5
4th Race—The Grand Westend Handicap.	4	40
5th Race—The Bombay Derby.. ...	5	15
6th Race—The Malabar Hill Plate ...	5	45
7th Race—The Tom Le Mesurier Plate...	6	15

A SPECIAL TRAIN

	p. m.
Leaves Colaba	2-17
Churchgate	2-22
Arrives Mahalaxmi	2-32

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"O" CLASS RACE AND COMMODORE CUP.—Starts at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	11 37	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren	6 58	Capt Gloster and Kanhardt
Maud	9 18	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen	0 46	Mr N Taylor
Pam	12 24	Mr A G Holmes
Clutha	Scr	Capt Welch
Y Tuxy.....	12 24	Mr B C Read's
Curlew	3 52	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	10 4	Mr T Gregson
Marie Louise.....	7 45	Mr K MacIver
Mamie	14 48	Mr J McLoughlin

Course :—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja Port—P and O "B" Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 9·3 miles.

"E" CLASS COMMODORE CUP.—Starts at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Minx	15 20	Maj Dickinson.
Trixie.....	3 50	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	7 40	Messrs Magill and Beadel
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Capt. Watson

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 11·5 miles.

METRE CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Cornie	4 19	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	4 19	Officers R E
Mynoon	4 19	Mr D Fraser
Nelta.....	Scr	Mr D Blythe

Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S. Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 9·6 miles.

"A" CLASS COMMODORE CUP.—Starts at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Muter and Mr F Watson
Turquoise	33 58	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	44 2	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahsbuka.....	21 23	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	18 52	Officers R A
Ranzo	44 2	Mr R H Hopkins

Course :—Committee Vessel—Light Ship Port—S Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 15·1 miles

SHIPS' BOATS—Start at 2-50 p. m.

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. 5·3 miles.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana.

FEBRUARY 1913.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

and

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Tournament Committee :—

E. FERRERS NICHOLSON. | R. D. ENGLAND.
A. C. RUMBOLL. | R. KIDD.
J. STUART MILNE. | H. E. HART.

M. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

The above Events are open to All Comers (amateurs), but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reason.

The Events will be played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee.

Grass Courts are not available for the Tournament.

The Tournament will commence on Wednesday, 26th February, 1913, and is estimated to last 10 days.

Entries close on Saturday, 15th February, 1913. The draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, 22nd February, at 6 p.m.

The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the Entrance Application.

Entries should be sent in at once.

Save as otherwise provided by the Committee the Laws and Regulations of the All England Lawn Tennis Association will apply to all matchesing this Tournament.

Each match will be decided by the best of 3 sets. There will be Championship Cups for both Events.

The names of the annual winners will be engra

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE

BY

LOUI TRACY.

CHAPTER VI.

AT THE PORTAL.

"Why in the world did you hide yourself in this part of the ship, Irene?" cried Mrs. Haxton, advancing with a rapidity that was in marked contrast to her usually languid movements. "I have been searching for you everywhere."

"I have not hidden myself and you must have missed a rather large section out of your everywhere," said the girl, with a coolness that Royson found admirable.

"But Mr. Fenshawe wants you. He has been vainly awaiting his partner at the bridge table during the past twenty minutes."

"I would never have believed grandfather could be so callous. Play cards here! Where every prospect pleases, and only bridge is vile! Let me bring him forth at once. Good-night, Mr. Royson! Thank you so much for a nice talk. I think I shall be able now to pass an examination in the history and geography of the Suez Canal."

Dick lifted his cap, silently thanking Providence that women were more adroit than men. Mrs. Haxton seemed to take no notice of him. Indeed, she had scarcely spoken to him since they met at Marseilles, and, were he a vain man, such studied neglect on the part of a pretty woman might have supplied food for thought. Yet it is possible that Mrs. Haxton herself would confess to a certain chagrin if she realised how small a place she occupied in his mind as he followed her along the deck. Irene flitted in front, light-limbed and agile, humming gaily a verse of some song but breaking off in the midst to ask Captain Stump not to be very angry if she brought a party of invaders to his tiny domain. She was young enough not to feel flattered by the knowledge that Mrs. Haxton had broken in on a somewhat dangerous interchange of confidences. She knew that she wanted a friend—some one less opinionative than Mr. Fenshawe—to whome she could appeal for help and guidance when difficulties arose. Royson was already a hero in her eyes, and what more natural than that she should turn to him, especially under the circumstances which had come to her knowledge that evening? As for Dick, he fancied that the Suez Canal was one of the roads to Heaven.

Before he climbed into his bunk, however, he re-read Mr. Forbes' letter, and noticed then that it bore signs of interference, while Von Kerber, if he had not opened it, must have jumped to the conclusion that it came from London solely because the stamp was an English one. Added to Irene's veiled warning that all was not well on board, this apparent tampering with his correspondence bore an ugly look. It almost suggested that the Baron feared he was what the London inquiry agent had asked him to become—the paid spy of Alfieri. He wondered what hold the Italian had on the man. Now that he was able to examine recent events in perspective he saw that von Kerber had travelled alone from London with the hope of throwing off his track on anyone who was watching him—and had failed. It was evident, too, that neither Mr. Fenshawe nor his grand-daughter, nor Mrs. Haxton, for that matter, took pains to keep their whereabouts unknown, because Dick had seen an announcement of the "Aphrodite's" cruise in a London newspaper brought on board by the pilot. Von Kerber's name was not mentioned, but the others were described briefly, the reference to Mrs. Haxton being that she was "a persona grati in Anglo-Egyptian society." Why, then, did the Austrian demand such secrecy from the yacht's crew, and be so perturbed by the advent of a letter addressed to one of them? But Royson's disposition was far too happy-go-lucky to permit of serious ponderings on other people's businesses. He laughed and reddened a little when his mind swung round to the more pleasing memory of the girl's frank sympathy and he told himself, with deep and convincing earnestness, that next time they met, he must guard his unruly tongue, else, it might run away with him again, and find her in less receptive mood.

Then he fell asleep, and slept soundly, too, in blissful ignorance of a conversation then taking place in the chart-house, though it had the most direct bearing on his own future.

For von Kerber had seized the opportunity, when Mr. Fenshawe and the two ladies went below, to draw Stump into private conclave.

"We reach Suez to-morrow, captain," he said, "and that will be our last chance of getting rid of any of the crew whom you think unsuitable."

"That's so," agreed Stump, "but I can't say I've blacklisted any of 'em. The on'y fault I find with 'em is that there's too many hands for the work."

"And you regard them as dependable, yes?"

"Good for any game you like to put before 'em," was the brisk summary.

"That is what I want. But tell me captain, will you be able to replace Mr. Royson? I believe he is useful when it comes to sailing the yacht, yet I have no doubt you can dispense with him."

Stump was shrewd in a limited way. He caught the drift of von Kerber's comment, and it did not help to further the scheme which the latter had in mind.

"Mr. Royson?" came the quick growl. "What of him? Next to Tagg, he's the best man in the crowd."

"Possibly, but I have reason to believe that he wishes to return to England."

"He hasn't said so."

"Not to you, perhaps, but I know it is so, and I do not wish to detain him here when our numbers are already ample for all purposes. I am awkwardly placed in the matter, as Mr. Fenshawe feels under a slight obligation to him, so I shall be glad if you will pay him off to-morrow, on a generous basis, of course, with every allowance for the expenses of the homeward passage."

"Wot?" said Stump, moving restlessly, under von Kerber's fixed gaze. "D'ye mean it, mister?"

"I do, most certainly."

"Then you'd better fix the business yourself. You engaged him, like the rest of us. I like the lad, and I'd take it ill to be axed to fire him. No, sir, that ain't in my department this trip. It'd be a bird of another colour if he was no good. But he's a first rater, an' I, for one, will be sorry to lose him. If you dont take my word for it, ax Tagg. He knows a man when he sees him does Tagg, an' he hasn't forgotten that upper cut Mr. Royson gev' a land shark in Marseilles when the crowd set about you."

Stump was profoundly moved, or he would not have made such a long speech, and von Kerber knew that his flank attack had failed. Indeed, the gruff sailor had as good as charged him with rank ingratitude.

"Oh, if you think that way about it," said he coolly, "we can let the project drop for the present. I was only considering Mr. Royson's own interests. Whether he goes or stays, it does not concern me in the least. Have a cigarette? Ah! you prefer a pipe, yes? Well, good-night, captain. We shall not be rocked to sleep by the wild waves to-night I imagine."

Stump joined Tagg on the bridge. He jerked a thumb after the Baron's retreating figure.

"That German swab wants me to boot Royson," he muttered.

"Boot Royson? The idea! Wot for."

"He piled it on thick about wot he called Royson's own interests, but I know better'n that. It don't suit his book for our dandy second mate to be sparkin' the owner's grand-daughter abaft the lantern. You take my tip, Tagg, that other women, Mrs. Haxton, is as mean as sin, an' she blew the gaff to-night when she dropped on'em after supper."

"I've always thought her a bit of a cat," agreed Tagg. "An' wot did you say?"

"Say? I told 'im to do his dirty work hisself. Mark my words, Tagg, he'll not tackle the job for fear it comes to the gal's ears. You watch him close up like an oyster."

Stump was a prophet worthy of honour, though Dick did not appreciate the Baron's friendly solicitude about his affairs until long afterwards. But he did learn by chance how amply justified Irene was in her fear that he might be asked to leave the ship. The "Aphrodite" was spinning down the Gulf of Suez late next day, under all her snowy spread of sail, when Royson went aloft to assure himself that a stiff pulley on the fore-yard was in good working order. He found that it needed a slight readjustment, and the alteration was troublesome owing to the strain of a steady breeze. He persevered, put matters right, and was climbing down to the deck when, through the foresail, he heard voices discussing none other than himself.

Mrs. Haxton and von Kerber had strolled forward, and were leaning over the side of the ship, never dreaming that the man they were talking of was within a few feet of them above their heads, though hidden by the sail.

"I was exceedingly surprised to find that he was not sent ashore with the pilot at Suez," the lady was saying. "No matter what his present position may be, he is a baronet's nephew, and prospective heir, it would seem. It is sheer madness on your part to keep a man like him on board."

"But I tell you that I asked Stump to discharge him, and met with a blank refusal," replied the Baron irritably.

"That is even more amazing. Are not these men your servants?"

"Yes, in a sense. Try to understand me, Maud. I had to select men of good character, or they might fail me in the hour of real need. If you hire pirates you must expect them to act like pirates, yes? Stump favours Royson, so he pointed out that, as I had engaged him, I must dismiss him. And you know quite well, if you would only be reasonable, that any such action on my part could hardly fail to arouse some measure of doubt in Fenshawe's mind which is the very thing we wish to avoid."

"I think you are wrong, nevertheless."

"You should not say that if you are not prepared to tell me how I could arrange an awkward business better. And what are you afraid of? He is as keen as any of us for the adventure, and he will be well-paid if it succeeds."

"You are a poor conspirator my dear Franz," laughed Mrs. Haxton disagreeably. "If you were really the clever person you think yourself, you would know that such a man may leaven the whole crew with his ideas of honour. And, when the pressure comes, he will have an excellent helper in that girl. She, too, should have been left at home. Oh! nonsense! Had you given me the ordering of affairs, neither she, nor this young, down-at-heels aristocrat would be here to-day. I am not saying this merely to annoy you, as you seem to believe, but to warn you. Be on your guard, Franz. Things are going none too smoothly. No great fortune was ever yet won without a hitch or two on the road, and we are not far from the Five Hills now."

They moved away. Dick went back to his pulley surveyed the deck over the foreyard, and deferred his descent until "Franz" and "Maud" were at the other end of the vessel. Since they came on board they had been "Baron von Kerber" and "Mrs. Haxton" in the presence of others. What desperate game were they playing, that demanded these small deceits—what hazard of fortune was it that gave rise to the woman's Cassandra-like forebodings? Von Kerber had been candid enough in the statement he put forward voluntarily at Marseilles. Any one could guess the uncertainties of a quest depending on a document two thousand years old, while its dangers were manifest. Mr. Fenshawe and Irene must be cognizant of the open risks, and it was idle to suppose that they did not appreciate the unobtrusive way in which the yacht was being hurried to her destination. Why, then, should von Kerber and Mrs. Haxton share some secret understanding, the outcome of which was doubtful, and, above all else, why should they fear the influence that a young and unknown man might exercise on the crew."

"Egypt is the land of riddles," mused Dick, as he gazed at the russet and purple hills which sprang up so suddenly to guard the strange sea thrust by nature into the bosom of a fiery land. "My best course is to adopt the attitude of the Sphinx. I shall keep my eyes open, and say nothing."

He forgot, however, that the chief characteristic of the Sphinx is an enduring patience, and he chafed at the colourless monotony of the next few days. The "Aphrodite" crept under sail five hundred miles to the south, until the wind died of sheer exhaustion. Then the engines took their turn, and the yacht exchanged the steady roll of a topsail schooner for the quivering uneasiness of a steam-driven ship. But sail or steam, the pace was slow, and the passage of the Red Sea left its record on the smart little vessel in the shape of blistered paint, gaping seams, and planks from which the sweated pitch was no sooner holystoned than it oozed forth again to smear their purity. Though stout awnings defied the direct fury of the sea, they could not shut out its glare and furnace heat. And the human barometer showed the stress of life. Stump was a cauldron in himself, Tagg, a bewhiskered malediction in damp linen. The tempers of the crew, stifling in crowded quarters, suggested that they were suffering from a plague of boils. As a mere pastime, there was an occasional fight in the forecastle. Unhappily for the disputants, Stump had a ready ear for these frays, and he would rush in to settle them with a vigour that left the pugilists prostrate. Then he would recover his caustic humour for half an hour, and regale Royson with yarns of things wot happened when the Red Sea was realy hot. This weather was only warm. Why, once when he was aboard the "Ocean Queen," her bunker gev' out six hours north of Perim, but he whipped the awnin's off, an' the sun kep' up a head o' steam in the boilers until she ran into port.

The saloon party found existence more endurable. They had adjustable window shades, and electric fans, and there was a sheltered deck over their heads. So they dozed away the hot hours placidly until the memorable day dawned when Stump, after much close scrutiny of charts, ventured to leave the safe channel down the centre of the Red Sea and stand in towards the African coast.

"Massowah!" was on every tongue, and the general listlessness vanished. Soon a dim land-line appeared. It grew into a range of barren mountains broken by narrow precipice guarded valleys. Then a thin strip of flat foreshore became visible. It deepened into a flat island, barely two miles long, and assumed a habitable aspect. A light-house marked a fine harbour. A custom house, a fort, several jetties, and a town of fairly tall buildings stood clear from a scattered gathering of coral built Arab houses and hundreds of grass and mat huts. In a word, man had conquered the wilderness, and a busy community had sprung into being between the silent sea and the arid earth.

While the "Aphrodite" was picking her way cautiously to the anchorage ground, Dick, who was on the bridge with the captain, heard some broken talk between Mr. Fenshawe and the Baron. The latter, with subdued energy, was urging some point which the older man refused to yield. The discussion was keen, and the millionaire betrayed a polite resentment of his companions' views.

"I am sure the Italian authorities will place no obstacle in our way," he declared at last. "When all is said and done, the interest of our trip is mainly archæological. Why should you hold this absurd notion that we may be refused official sanction?"

He spoke emphatically, with unveiled impatience. Dick could not make out the Austrain's reply, but Mr. Fenshawe's next words showed that, whatever the matter in dispute, he had a will of his own, and meant to exercise it.

"It is useless to try and convince me on that head," he exclaimed. "I would turn back this instant rather than act in the way you suggest. You must allow me to follow my original plan. We shall obtain a valid permit from the Governor. If contrary to my expectation, he refers to the final decision to the Italian Foreign Department, we shall await cabled instructions. Our Ambassador at Rome can vouch for us. He is an old friend of mine, and I only regret that I did not obey my first impulse to write to him before I left London."

Von Kerber asserted that there was some danger of the Somali Arabs becoming excited if they heard of the expedition. Mr. Fenshawe laughed.

"Arabs!" he cried. "How long has that been buzzed in your bonnet. The only lawless tribes in this country are far away in the interior. And even they are apt to think many times before they offer active resistence to the passing of a strong and well-intentioned "kafila." Besides, my dear fellow, we must purchase some portion of our equipment here. It is secrecy, not candour, that would endanger our mission. Believe me, you are suffering from Red Sea spleen. It distorts your normal vision. You certainly took a different view of the situation when we determined its main features in London."

Royson was careful not to look at the speakers. Between him and them was seated Mrs. Haxton, and he knew that she too was an attentive listener. Von Kerber began to explain the reason which lay behind his change of opinion, but Stump's voice suddenly recalled Dick to his duties.

"Stand by the anchor, Mr. Royson," he said, and see that everything is clear when I tell you to let go."

Irene heard the order.

"I want to watch the anchor drop overboard," she announced, springing up from a deck chair. "I think I shall accompany you, Mr. Royson."

Dick held out his hand to help her down the companion-way. They had not exchanged many words since that memorable night in the canal, and the penetrating look in the girl's eyes warned Royson now that she was about to say something not meant for others to hear.

"You have not forgotten?" she murmured.

"No," he answered.

"When we go ashore you must come with us,"

"How can I make sure of that?"

"Ask Captain Stump to send you in charge of the boat. Do you know that an attempt was made to get rid of you at Suez?"

"Yes."

"Yes, "It failed" I know that too."

"Who told you?"

"I overheard a conversation. I could not help it."

"Well, once we are ashore I may have a chance of explaining things fully. If necessary, tell Captain Stump I wish you to escort us."

They could say no more. The telegraph rang from "Slow" to "Stop her." Two sailors were waiting in the bows, and had already cleared the anchor from its chocks. Irene leaned against the rail. She wore a pith hat, and was dressed in white muslin, for shore-going, while a pink parasol helped to dispel a pallor which was the natural result of an exhausting voyage. Dick thought he had never seen a woman with a face and figure to match hers, and it is to be feared that his mind wandered a little until he was roused by a bellow from the bridge.

"Stand by forrard. Let go-o-o!"

Luckily, Dick's office was a sinecure. The men knew what to do, and did it. With a roar and a rattle, the chain cable rushed through the hawse pipe, and the "Aphrodite" rested motionless on the green water of the roadstead.

The yacht's arrival created some stir on shore. Several boats put off, their swarthy crews contending strenuously which should have the valuable privilege of landing the expected passengers. Stump bustle down from the bridge with the important air of a man who had achieved something, and thus gave Royson an unforeseen opportunity of asking him about the boat. The skipper swung himself back to the upper deck, and approached Mr. Fenshawe.

"Are you goin' ashore at once, sir?" he inquired.

"Yes, the sooner the better, or the Government Offices will be closed for the day."

"Mr. Royson," shouted Stump, "pipe the crew of the jolly-boat, an' lower away."

"An Arab boat will be much speedier and more roomy," broke in Mrs. Haxton, quick to observe that von Kerber was not paying heed to the captain's preparations.

"You can land in one of those weird-looking craft if you like," said Irene, "but I am sure Mr. Fenshawe and I would perfer our own state barge. It is much more dignified too, and I really think we ought to impress the natives. Don't you agree with me, Baron von Kerber.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The current quarterly issue of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," contains reports of recent investigations by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Institute, of which two are of special interest to the general reader: (1) An article on the cotton industry of Nyasaland, showing its great extension in the Protectorate and describing the evolution of a type of cotton which has now been acclimatized and is recognised as a distinct commercial variety under the name of Nyasaland Upland; and (2) an article on Bermuda arrow-root which in the laboratory tests at the Imperial Institute has been shown to evince distinctive properties from some "Bermuda" arrowroots on the London market that are reputed to come from Bermuda. A special article, illustrated by a coloured plate, is contributed by Mr. Gerald C. Dudgeon, Director-General of the Department of Agriculture in Egypt, on the cotton-worm in Egypt, in which the correlation of the yield in cotton with the degree of severity of cotton-worm attacks is examined in detail. The second part of an article on the "Coal Resources of the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates" is published; and there are other general notices respecting economic products and their development, among which is a comprehensive survey of the occurrence of bismuth ores—their distribution and utilisation—throughout the world. The "Bulletin" concludes with some general notes, and with a summary of the contents of the more important papers and reports published during the preceding quarter, on subjects within its purview, and notices of recent literature.

BRIEF AND PITTY.

LITTLE PARLIAMENTARY ATTITUDES.

The fault with "F. E." is that he talks at an angle instead of at the perpendicular. Last week his indignant bosom lay at full length on the dispatch-box, and the voice came from the middle of the mace. His epigrams were frequently entertaining, but they were addressed at close quarters to a blotting-pad. Mr. Churchill has somewhat the same fault of bending over his notes. Yet all the greatest Parliamentarians stand with head in air. They lift their notes up instead of bowing their backbones down.—"Truth."

POOH-BAH OF THE DRUM.

At the pantomime I found myself seated in the front row of the orchestra stalls, immediately above the man who played the drums. It seemed bad luck, but soon the drummer began to interest me, and I found myself watching him as keenly as any performer on the stage. He had the most wonderful collection of instruments in his corner. Between his legs was a kettledrum, to his left hand two tympani, on his music-stand was a triangle, his right foot rested on a treadle which enabled him to thump a round drum and clash the cymbals with a single movement, and on his right hung a larger round drum which he rumbled for deep effects. But these were not all. He had castanets to rattle at intervals, and a water-whistle to imitate a singing bird, and a curious pipe with two stops from which he produced the cuckoo's call, and a carillon on which he could hammer the chimes, and finally two pieces of sandpaper which he rubbed together in a rag-time piece. If I could paint at all I would paint him playing all his "instruments" at once, as a Futurist. Portrait of a Futurist Musician.—Correspondent in "Manchester Guardian."

"CHOATE DID."

An amusing anecdote told me the other day of our late American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, is worth repeating, I think. Mr. Reid, Mr. Joseph Choate (who was formerly Ambassador here) and Mark Twain were lunching in New York. When the waiter was about to pour out wine for Mr. Choate, he shielded his glass. "What, no wine, Choate?" asked Mark Twain. "No," said Choate, "I am sixty to-day, yet I never drank a glass of wine, and never have tasted tobacco, nor gambled." "Really," said Mark. "I wish I could say that." "Why don't you, Mark?" drawled Reid—"Choate did."—"Gentlewoman."

"HI."

A correspondent declares that a member of a town council (he was a chairman of the committee), presiding at a luncheon the other day, delivered grace as follows: "For what we are about to receive may the Great Architect [soft "c"] of all things make us truly thankful. Those in favour say "Hi."—"Manchester Guardian."

SHREWD PATIENT.

A doctor who had been attending an old farmer for a fortnight or so pronounced the patient so much improved that it would be unnecessary for him to call again professionally. Next day the medico was not a little astonished to find the expatient in the surgery with a half-consumed bottle of medicine in his hand. "I thought, doctor, as you said, that I was all right again, that I needn't finish t'bottle, so I've brought it back, as it'll happen come in handy for some other badly [sick] body that's got t'same complaint as I had. And you will likely knock something off my bill, seeing that I've only supped half of it;" thus showing a shrewd, saving turn on the convalescent's part.—"Chambers's Journal."

AGES WRONG.

"Private" John Allen went to visit an old friend at a hospital in New Orleans. The invalid was being fed on a diet of eggs and sherry, and Allen asked him how he liked it. "John" said the friend, "sadly, it would be all right if the egg was as new as the sherry and the sherry as old as the egg."—"Argonaut."

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Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
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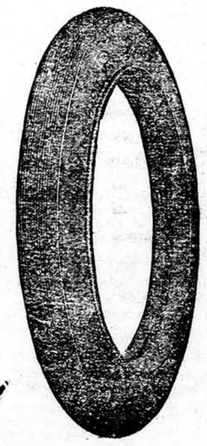

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TRY THESE BLENDS!
LEMONADE & O.T.
GINGER ALE & O.T.
GINGER BEER & O.T.
SODA WATER & O.T.
SARSAPARILLA & O.T. ("Kia-Ora" Brand)
SQUASH & O.T. ("Kia-Ora" Brand)
QUIN-AID & O.T. (Anti-Malarial)
WHISKY & O.T.
SCHNAPPS & O.T.
GIN & O.T.
BRANDY & O.T.
BEER & O.T.
ALE & O.T.
STOUT & O.T.
SHERRY & O.T.
PORT & O.T.
WATER (hot or cold) & O.T. (add Juice of Lemon)
Obtainable at Hotels and Stores.
FOR Colds Influenza Colic Indigestion etc.
For Abstainers and Non-Abstainers
For Digestion and Indigestion

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

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Order a Bottle To-Day!

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB 13. BOMBAY, FEB. 14

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 9-16		
3 do. Rentes ...	89	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1-2		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4		1- 6
Bar silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16	un chgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1?-16	un chgd	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 7-4	2-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45	un chgd	
do. do. New York...	4·37 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight ...	4 15-16	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 3-8	un chgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un chgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 5-8	un chgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 3-4	un chgd	

Bar Gold, ... 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125, 00 for South America.
The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 12th instant.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending ye terday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,000,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Public Deposits	...£3?,900,000	Inc. £ 2,?00,000
Other Deposits	...£29,700,000	Inc. £ 1,500,000
Government Securities	£13,070,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£37,9?0,000	Inc. £ 2,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,800,000	Inc. £ 1,?00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 4½ per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged. Modera'e business
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 17,?03
Mid-Americans	... 6·93 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July
6?0	670	6·69	6·69	6·67
unchg'd	unchgd	+·01	+·01	+·01

July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914
6·64	6·54	6·38	6·29	6·21
+·01	+·01	+ 1	+·01	+·01

New York 11 a.m., March 12·51 May. 12·41.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·51 May. 12·38
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·5? May. 12·?·7.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	13,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	4 ,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	?,?00
Exports to Continent	...	?,?00
Spot Cotton	...	13·05 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·?4+?1	Advanced on favorable cables and declined owing to financial condition and wall street selling.
Futures—Month of May. 12·?·+?2	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	... 12·5—?7
Futures month of May.	... 12·?5—07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...	40 ?-4
Do. Months	...	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers		
Wheat Red Karachi	...	Nominal
Do. Months—	...	.....
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lb ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 53 1-2 + 1
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...54 1-4+1
Do. Months— ... Apl-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Tone and Buyers
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do Months— ... .
Do Name of Ports.— .....
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-2—?-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 45 6—6d
Do. Months— ... ... Apl-June
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—London—Done—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 5-4—2-3
Do. Months— ... Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 87 2 6+0 0 6
Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Done—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. ? quality) ... ... 13 1-8—3-3
RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4s 2 1-2—?-?d
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Quiet.
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£ 63 1-4 unchgd
Copper Brazicro ...£ 81 1-2 unch d
Yellow Metal ...£ ? 1-8 unchgd
FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Value.
ARRIVALS :—
"Mikefels".
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Small business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12s 6 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Mar.-Apr.—Value.
Tone—Very quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 9 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipment's ... ... May—Sellers
9 11—1-4d - Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet.
M & R's Similar Crystals C & F India ... ... 13 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Aol-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but barely maintained.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 3 +1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Value.
Tone—Firm r.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quiet, no business doing.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of Jan. 1913 :—

Cotton Piece Goods :—	To Calcutta. Yds.	To Rangoon Yds.
Bleached and White	23,600,000	4,100,000
Unbleached and Grey	95,200,000	2,?00,000
Dyed and Coloured ...	5,000,000	2,100,000
Printed ...	11,100,000	2,500,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached ...	200,000	230,000
Unbleached and Grey	3 0 0 0	40,000
Total shipments of Salt ...	11,000 tons.	

Cotton Piece Goods :—	To Madras. Yds.	To Bombay. Yds.	To Karachi. Yds.
Bleached and White	2,200 000	22,9?0,000	17,?30,000
Unbleached and Grey	5,500,000	22,900,000	4,?00,000
Dyed & coloured	?00,000	10,100,0 0	3,100,000
Printed.....	1,8?0,000	19,600,000	6,300,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dyed & Bleached	270,000	370,000	70,000
Unbleached and Grey..... ...	590,000	900,000	?0,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [14TH Feb, 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Boxes Bullion	Rs. 1,53,?00	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	33,?50	do	do
13 Boxes Bullion	8,?1,?80	London	National Bank
Sovereign ...	15,000	do	do
15 Boxes Bullion	11,13,?00	do	do
10 Boxes Sovereigns	?,50,000	Alexandria	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	41	47,489
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	10	60 943

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bengal rate since 14th Feb. 1913	7	p. c.	
Bank of Bombay "	" 27th Dec. 1912	8	"
Bank of Madras "	" 31st Dec. "	8	"

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened dull with rates unchanged at 1s. 4d, T. T., 1s. 4d 1-32 on Demand and 1s. 4d. 5-16 for 3 months sight Credits. There is still very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32
On lite 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16?.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 1. Apl.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	...205 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at yesterday's closing rate, viz: 95 1-4 for cash and the settlement, but has declined 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 15 3 0	Buyers.	
Settlement	...	" 95 3 0	do	

BULLION :—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was quiet but steady and rates were unchanged at 28 7-16 for ready and 28 11-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 3-8 up at 61 3-4. The local market has been irregular, opening at 73 1-4 for the first settlement, advancing to 73 3-4 and afterwards declining to 73 1-2, at which rate it is steady at the close. The difference between the first and second settlement has now widened to one rupee. A moderate business has been done and closing rates for all deliveries are as under. Bar gold is steadier.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24	0 6
Australian " ...	...	" 24	0 0
Sovereigns ...	...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 73	5 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 73	8 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 72	8 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	" 82	11 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 82	14 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 81	14 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs: allotments were made of 15·10 lakhs Bills and 84·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4d and 1s 4s 1-32 respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving only 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 110 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted is, again 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 24th January arrived to-day with the mail of the 31st Jan. brings £130,000 silver, £230,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	6,40,000
Bombay ...	...	"	10,00,000
Madras ...	...	"	3,90,000
Total...		... "	20,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 31st January and comes with the mail of the 7th February brings £140,000 silver, £230,000 bar gold and £1,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	——	...Rs. 18,40,000
Bombay ...	...	...	" 17,?0,000
Madras ...	...	...	" 4,30,000
Total...		...	" 40,?0,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th February, and comes with the mail of the 11th February brings £60,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	...Rs. 12,20,000
Bombay ...	...	...	" 2,20,000
Madras ...	...	...	" 70,000
Total...		...	" 15, 0,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1?,31,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	33,39,000
Sundries	2,?4,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	8,97,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..	... ..	2,12,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	?,21,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	9,66,000
Bullion	.....	10,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,?5,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1?,000
Cash	.....	8,37,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	117,636	124.6.5	— 12,029
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1912 to 13th Feb. 1913 ...	1,155,314	1,117,111	+ 3?,203
Shipments for the week ...			
Europe ...	10,882	3,078	+ 7,804
China ...			
Japan ...	84,?97	36,515	+ 48,282
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	95,679	39,593	+ 53,086
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1912 to 13th Jan. 1913 ...			
Europe ...	120,428	78,041	+ 42,387
China ...	11,23?	?,?8?	+ ?,451
Japan ...	285,811	328, 04	+ 32,?07
Coast Ports ...	12,076	13,?9?	— 2,?22
Total...	489,548	412,923	+ 69,923
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	14,157	8,311	+ 5,946
China ...			
Japan ...	100	31,937	— 31,?37
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 25th Jan., 1913 8,693 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 25th Jan, 1913—4,128 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay on date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	17,528	160,509	182,085
Central India... ...	5,966	30,?96	51,237
Barsee and Nagur ...	9,043	63,802	44,647
Berar	26,918	227,782	286,464
Central Provinces ...	12,621	126,402	225,?69
Total Comras ...	72,106	609,191	790,403
Dholleras	7,518	66,778	10,547
Broach	5,572	10,413	83 680
Compta and Dharwar Westerns	973 1,055	17,667 17,133	27,351
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	11 853	302 255	76,334
Bengals (Rajputans)	5,?40	42,?91	17,?78
Sind	5,944	62,462	40,191
Persian	100	819	1,927
American	1,471	17,419	60,569
Egyptian	.....	?48	522
Other sorts	54	1,103	8,018
Total ...	112,6?6	1,155,314	1,117,111

a Of 11,125 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 13th Feb., 1913	1,155,314
	1,555,314
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 13th Feb. 1913 ...	483,540
	1,065,774
Less Afloat	14,357
	1,051,417
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	391,000
	660,417
Less up-country by rail	12,886
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 14th Feb., 1913 ...	647,531
Difference since last week... ...	+ 45,139

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Fluctuations in the home markets have been moderate, but on the whole the tendency has been towards higher rates. The statistical position continues to gain strength, and the diminution of the visible supply is an important factor in favour of the market. Receipts at the U. S. Ports run small, and are now 1,371,000 bales behind last season, while the exports to U. K. and Continent are 973,000 bales behind last year. The trade demand in America is good, but spot sales in Liverpool show little improvement. Messrs. Neill Brothers Circular is rather bullish and they now say the crop looks like 14 1-4 million bales, against their previous estimate of 14 1-2 million bales. They estimate the consumption at 14 3-4 million bales, against 14 1-2 to 14 3-4 million in their report of the 14th January. On the whole the position at present is in favour of an advance in old crop, but the prospects and progress of the new crop will dominate the market later on. Since the 20th January, the date on which the lowest point was touched, New York has advanced 64 and 65 points for March and May futures; New Orleans 59 and 60 points, and Liverpool about 29 points. For new crop, January February 1914, the advance is 27 points.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	12 45	13 54	+·09
" May ...	12·25	1·42	+·17
Spot ...	13·5	13·05	+·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar. ...	12·48	12·56	+·08
" May ...	12·49	12·55	+·15
Spot ...	12 7-15	12 3-4	+5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb-Mar...	6·63	6·70	+·07
" Apr.-May...	6·61	6·69	+·08
Spot	6·89	6·96	+·07

Compared with last week fluctuations in the local market have been small, good Broach having ranged between Rs. 327 and Rs. 330, while other descriptions have moved much to the same extent. There has been a fair enquiry for contracts, chiefly in Omras styles for March delivery, but sellers have not been keen and only a moderate business has resulted. In good Broach there has been less speculative demand, a large amount of covering against options having been done during the recent rise. Fine Broach for March and April has changed hands at current rates. Bengals and Sindh Punjab have now and then been enquired for. Export houses have been sellers of Westerns for April, May delivery, but only a small business has been done. This morning the market, opens steady the rate for good Broach being Rs. 328, and for fine Khamgaon, Akola March Rs. 317-18.

There has been a fair demand for ready cotton and prices are steadier. Holders for the most part have met the enquiry but some are disinclined to part with their stocks to any extent owing to the difficulty experienced in covering again up-country where rates rule higher than in Bombay. Arrivals in some of the up country markets are decreasing particularly in the Central Provinces. Receipts into Bombay to date are now only 38,000 bales in excess of last season. A month ago they were 111,000 bales in excess.

LATER.

The market has kept steady during the day and there has been some enquiry for Omras for March delivery but sellers are scarce] Rates close as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	329	March.
Good M. G. Broach	"	328	1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat...	"	331	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	331	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	327	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon...	"	324	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	318	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	2?9	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	290	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	281-2	"
Sarvgland Dharwar	"	333	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000
Total Imports ...	...	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6 63	6 64	6 67
— 02	— 02	—03
May-June.	June-July	July-August
6·67	6 66	6 63
—02	—01	—01
Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 53	6 37	6 28
—01	—1	—01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the past week and rates were slightly easier. The following business is reported :—

DUNKIRK :—200 tons seeds cotton at 21s. February, 100 tons Light seeds at 19s. 6d. seeds at 21s. 6d. Feb., and also 308, tons light seeds at 18s. 9d. for he same month. In addition to the above 1,800 tons have been booked for February at 19s. light seeds, 21s. seeds ; and 400 tons for April at 17s and 19s. 3d ; and 600 tons for May at the same rates.

HAMBURG :—500 tons for February at 17s. 15 cwt seeds. 300 tons light seeds at 15s. 3d. ready.

HULL :—2,000 tons light seeds at 17s. for March shipment.

LIVERPOOL :—1,000 tons light seeds at 17s. 6d. for March shipment.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES :—250 tons at 19s. 6d. 20s. and 20s. 6d. for March ; 500 tons at 19s. 6d. and 20s. for April light seeds seeds cotton and wheat.

ANTWERP :—400 tons at 15s. light seeds, 17s. 15 cwt seeds for February.

The market closes steadier.

The following are rates :—

March.			
ANTWERP	... 17s. light	seeds	19s. 3ds ctn.
DUNKIRK	... 18s. "	20s.	" "
HAMBURG	... 17s. 6d. "	19s. 6d.	" "
LIVERPOOL	... 18s. "	19s.	" "
MARSEILLES	... 17s. 6d. "	19s.	" "
TRIESTE VENICE.	20s "	21s.	" "
GENOA	"	20s.	" "
HULL	... 17s. 6d. light	seeds.	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

We quote :—

The market has declined in consequence of freer offerings from Argentina, where receipts continue to be on a liberal scale. Indian stocks are also large, and Calcutta is offering small grain on easier terms. Prices are expected to rule lower for some time, but as soon as new crop begins to come in an improvement is looked for.

Ready ...	...	...Rs. 8 7 0	B.T.
April-May.	...	... " 9 2 6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

We quote :—

Owing to a better enquiry from home the market has advanced during the week. Crop accounts from the Punjab and United Provinces are so far poor. Stocks are small and prices are likely to improve appreciably.

Brown Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	8 13 3	R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7 13 0	B.T.
" Yellow " ...	Rs.	8 15 0	"
Yellow Cawnpore April-May.	Rs.	9 0 0	R.T.
" Guzerat ...	"	9 1 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has advanced owing to up-country orders to buy. Prices up-country have also advanced in the absence of winter rains. In the Punjab and North West Provinces the want of rain in greatly felt, and unless showers are received within the next few days, the crop is likely to be damaged.

Ready White Pissi	Rs.	5 10 6	R.T.
" " Delhi	"	5 9 6	"
" " Cawnpore	"	5 8 6	"
White Delhi April-May	"	5 11 9	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

There has been some improvement in this market during the week, and prices are steadier. There is a fair enquiry for most descriptions.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	60 8	0
Small White 15 p. c. ...	"	59 8	0
Mimbara	"	62 0	0
Black Kutni	"	49 8	0
Red Khandwa	"	54 8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	64 8	0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is firm with a good enquiry from home and prices have advanced sharply during the week. Old crop is quite exhausted.

We quote :—

April-May	Rs.	13 8	0 R.T
"	"	14 4	0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are rather easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	37 0	0
Forward	"	34 8	0

COTTONSEED :—

The market has ruled steady during the week.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25 8	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is firm and rates have improved.

White Bold	Rs.	51 0	0
Small	"	49 0	0

MOWRASSED :—

Steady.

Forwards ...	...	Rs. 8 10 0	B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	112,606 bales.
Wheat	...	91,006 cwts.
Linseed	...	8,?06 "
Rapeseed	...	5,913 "
Gingellyseed	...	77,553 "
Poppyseed	...	?8 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	61,559 "
Castorseed	...	37,782 "
Rice	...	23 ?16 "
Myrabolams... ...	...	31,874 "
Cottonseed	...	133,?98 "
Mowrassed	...	129 "
Gram	...	25 144 "
Jowar	...	2,?94 "
Maize	...	nil "
Barley	...	6,?81 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been firm during the week though the volume of business passing has been very moderate. Some sales of 10s. have been effected at better prices, and spinners, having placed some fair lines lately, are in a position to wait for a better enquiry. The market closes firm and price are slowly advancing. There is a moderate demand from China for 10s and 20s.

	Bales.
Weekly sales from Shanghai	500
Unsold stock at "	61,000
Sold but uncleared "	27,000

IMPORTS.

Description.	Stock on 31st Dec. 1912.	Import Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Jan. 1913.	Delivery from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.	Stock on 31st Jan. 1913.	Increase or decrease as compared with previous month.	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908
Cotton Piece-goods	26,985	3,461	6,928	10,389	32,?25	5,540	+ 555	19,?96	18,?57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Piece-goods	30,?58	9,781		19,391	42,?65	5,?99	+ 2,?59	42,448	29,?19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	3,?76	930		930	?20	27	+ 27	?70	698	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Twist and Yarns	2,?92	1,?41		1,?41	2,?56	6?3	+ 6?3	2,?56	1,?45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns... ...	2,?47	1,?15		1,?15	2,?74	288	+ 288	2,?74	1,?59	19,?52	.....	.....	.....
Copper Braziers	2,?11	1,054		1,054	2,?08	257	+ 257	2,?08	1,?10	35,?67	.....	.....	.....
Packages	683	46		46	729	110	+ 110	2,?21	2,040	1,?73	.....	.....	.....
Packages		479		479	1,?27	147	+ 147			28	.....	.....	.....
Cases		1,?07		1,?07									
Bales		?01		?01									
Tons		810		810									

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

PIECE-GOODS.

There is little or no change to report in this market. Manchester continues firm but inactive and the local market is quiet but steady, the enquiry being small.

GREY GOODS :—Prices are steady, but the demand is slack.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet with a limited enquiry.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet but a slight improvement is reported in the demand. Arrivals are very heavy and dealers are anxious to sell.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market continues quiet with a moderate demand. The home market is quiet but firm, and the tendency is against buyers.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very quiet.

DHOOTIES :—The home market is firm but there is little doing. The Bombay market is quiet with a moderate enquiry.

METALS.

The market here is very quiet in sympathy with weaker advices from Home. Prices have been run down below the partly of Home rates.

COAL MARKET.

There is no change to report. Prices remain high and firm, and freight rates Calcutta-Bombay are at abou Rs. 5.

Approximate quotations are :—

	Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...	... 25 0 0
Davison's West Hartley	... 23 0 0
South African ...	... 24 0 0
Dasherghur	... 19 0 0
Heitgers	... 17 4 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	per Case. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 12 2
White Camelia in Brand tins ...125			per 2 tins 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			" 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			" 4 gals. " 3 9 0 per 2 tins. " 4 3 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°			
Very strong and dvanting.			

The following are the rates ruling to day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 9 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 3 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 4 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 14 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 1 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 11 6
Anchor Tins per pair	4 5 0
She 1 153 cases per case	.....
Anchor cases per case	4 12 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—
Ex-Godowns Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukko " per two tins ...	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices have declined in Mill Companies there being more sellers than buyers in the market. High prices of cotton have kept Mill shares weak Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,675 ; Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 65 1-2 C. D. ; Indian Specie are unchanged at Rs. 70 1-2 C. D. ; Bombay Mechants Bank at Rs. 13 ; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 92 ; In Mill Companies' Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 540 ; Century are quiet at Rs. 295 ; Central India have declined to Rs. 2,220 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co ; shares to Rs. 1525 to Rs. 1,530 ; Coronation Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 400, Connoughts at Rs. 175, Crescents at Rs. 112 1-2, Davids have declined to Rs. 500, Fazulbhoys after touching Rs. 505, have improved to 512 1-2, Finlay's have declined to Rs. 375, Jamshed's to Rs. 165, Khattau Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 1,315, Kohinoor to Rs. 800, Laxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,410, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares to Rs. 1,585 Maneckjee Petit's have kept at and about Rs. 3,140, New Great Eastern have declined to Rs. 260, New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,040, Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 150, Southern Mahratta's are quiet at Rs. 85, Standard's after touching Rs. 1,340 have improved to Rs. 1,360 Swadeshi have declined to Rs. 1,735. In Miscellaneous Company, Bombay Burma Trading Companies have improved to Rs. 570 X. D. Badham Pile have changed hands at Rs.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 31.

The next Levee is to be held at Buckingham Palace, instead of at St. James's, but whether the change of scene is to be permanent or not remains to be seen. The decision was only made at the last moment, as the cards of invitation bear the words "St. James's Palace" scratched out, and in their place "Buckingham Palace" has been substituted. This is the first Levee of the present reign to be held at the latter residence, although in the last reign King Edward held two of these functions there, while St. James's Palace was undergoing repairs. The coming Levee will in all probability be held in the ballroom, which, since the beginning of the last reign, has the attributes of a Throne Room as well. It is specially fitted for these State ceremonies on account of its size, and the spacious corridors leading up to the ballroom and running parallel to it on either side. At St. James's Palace the corridors and doorways are so narrow that in the days of crinoline, when Drawing Rooms were held there, the attendance had to be restricted for fear of a "crush of hoops." There was once an idea that Marlborough House should be connected with St. James's Palace by a long gallery, to be erected over Friary Court. This was to be fitted up as a ballroom, and would have formed part of both Royal residences. After many deliberations the idea was given up.

A month or two ago it was rumoured that Lord Chesterfield intended to give up his post as Lord Steward, and was only waiting for the new year to tender his resignation. The report, however, has no foundation, at present, as Lord Chesterfield is hurrying back from the Riviera to fulfil his duties at the coming Levee and Courts. His is a Ministerial appointment, and should he retire later on for reasons of health, as has been stated, it would be no easy task to find a suitable successor in the Liberal ranks. The Lord Steward is the first great officer of State, those next in importance being Lord Chamberlain, and, following him, the Master of the Horse. His office is known as the Board of Green Cloth, and his authority extends over all officers and servants in the Royal household, except those of the Chamber and the stables, who come into the department of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse respectively. Lord Chesterfield was appointed Lord Steward in 1910, in succession to Lord Beauchamp.

All who have been, associated with the Hospital Sunday Fund will regret to hear the illness of its secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, who has been connected with the organization since it was founded in the early seventies. Sir Edmund recently completed his seventy-eight year, but there is no more active and genial man to be found in the City. It was largely through his friendship with the late Mr. George Herring that the latter left to the fund a legacy which adds some £30,000 to the annual church collections. Sir Edmund has been a philanthropist in other respects than the Sunday Fund, for he was the first chairman of the People's Place Trustees, and with Sir Walter Besant, he did much to assist this notable East End institution in its early days. For many years, also, he was chairman of the London Hospital; while he was the second vice-chirman of the old School Board forty years ago, and has been vice chairman of the Asylums Board.

How many people know that there are in England as many as five churches dedicated to the honour of the Royal martyr," whose anniversary was celebrated yesterday? They are those of Peak Forest Newtown (Salop), Falmouth Charles Church, Plymouth Charles' Church, Tunbridge Wells Charles Church. Peak Forest, is the earliest of the five although the original building was demolished in 1877 and a new one erected on the same site. It was a "peculiar," one being beyond the control of the Bishop; and doubtless it was owing to this fact that in the eighteenth century the Church became a sort of second Gretna Green for runaway marriages. Charles' Church, Plymouth, was actually erected or at least commenced, in the reign of the King.

"I shall become a simple wine-grower once more," ex-President Fallieres has said. In going back to his home in Gascony he goes among his own people where he may speak fluently the language of the Troubadours in preference to the official French which he has had to use during the last seven years. The Fallieres have lived in this part of the country from time immemorial, and the ex-President's great grandfather and grandfather had a smithy there, which certainly, till a few years ago, stood on the ramparts of Villeneuve, a hamlet just outside Mezin. After the death of the blacksmith's grandfather, the forge was closed, and the blacksmith's son, who had been a surveyor, became clerk to the justice of the peace.

Walnuts, of which there is a shortage owing to war in the Near East, at one time figured prominently in the pharmacopeia. This was in the days when doctors held that the shape of fruits and plants indicated the particular disease for which Nature had intended them as remedies. Thus heartsease, clover, and wood-sorrel were all regarded as curse for heart disease. The walnut, in which a resemblance to the human head was discerned, was considered peculiarly valuable for mental cases. The outside answered to the pericranium, the harder shell within represented the skull, and the kernel resembled the brak. Some find that doctors of the past prescribed the outer shell of walnuts for wounds in the head, while the bark of the tree was regarded as a sovereign remedy for ringworm.

Christina Rossetti's house in Torrington-square, to which a memorial tablet has been affixed by the Duke of Bedford, stands on a site known at one time as the Field of the Forty Footsteps. Tradition relates that in the reign of James II. two brothers fought a duel in this field for the sake of a woman, who, sat calmly by watching the light. Both combatants were killed, and it was supposed that no vegetation of any kind would grow over the indentations made by their feet in the ground. Southey went to inspect these marks, and described them as:—

The size of a large human foot, about three inches deep. The place where one or both of the brothers are supposed to have fallen is still bare of grass. We saw also the bank there (the tradition is) the wretched woman sat to see the combat.

Sometime people wonder how things get into the newspapers; sometimes it is strange how things do not. For instance about a month ago a lady whom most people would include in any list of the twelve most eminent living Englishwomen was badly hurt in a motor accident; yet not a word of it has come out in print. Miss—is now making good progress towards complete recovery from her injuries.

Where do all the farthings hide themselves? Some surprise has been expressed at the announcement that since their introduction in 1860, 211,701,768 of these troublesome little coins have been minted and put in circulation. The quantity going to the Colonies and Dependencies has been negligible. There must, therefore, be a lot in the country, although some people never see any from one year's end to another.

When a defendant charged at the South-Western Police court claimed to have seen his worship on a racecourse, the magistrate qualified his statement as "a most outrageous suggestion, for I have to sit in police courts." Baron Maron, who retired from the Bench in 1874, was not so squeamish about racing. In an action brought by a lady to recover damages for having been pushed off a crowded railway platform, the Baron remarked, after hearing her counsel's opening statement:—"There is no case. I go every year to Epsom to see the Derby. I get pushed here and there at Victoria Station, and it serves me right, for I have no business to be there. I ought to be here. But if I get knocked off the platform, I shall not bring an action against the company. It will be all my own fault.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, Jan. 28.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major W. J. Johnston, R. E., a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the 2nd grade, vice Major A. W. Gordon, R. E. (Jan. 22).

Capt. E. M. Jack, R. E., to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Major W. J. Johnston, R. E. (Jan. 22).

Cavalry.

4th (R. Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Sir Alfred E. Hickman is seconded for service with No. 4 (Western) Cavalry Depot (Jan. 5); Superny. Lieut. W. G Bagnell is restored to the establishment (Jan. 5).

20th Hussars—Capt. E. W. P. Love is seconded for service as an Adj. T. F. (Jan. 14).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. H. and R. F. A.

The following Capts. are restored the establishment:—J. G. Dooner (Dec. 28; 1912); F. M. C. Trench (Jan. 15). The following Lieuts. are seconded:—G. E. Kidd, for service as an Adj. T. F. (Jan. 6) V. R. Burkhardt, while studying the Russian language (Jan. 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G. F. W. St. John, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Half-pay List (Jan. 29.)

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Crampton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment (Jan. 29).

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Molesworth, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., place on the Hall-pay List (Jan. 29).

The following Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.:—R. G. Merriman, D.S.O., vice G. F. W. St. John; W. K. Hardy, vice A. L Molesworth (Jan. 29.)

The following Capts, to be Majors:—C. M. Nuttall, S. O. Boyd (Jan. 29).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. A. L. C. Forbes to be Adj., vice Capt. E. J. L. Pike (Jan. 1).

Infantry.

Devon Regt.—The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—M. I. G. Jenkins, R. C. Wrey, an Adjt., T. F., under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Jan. 3); Superny. Lieut. J. R. Cartwright is restored to the establishment (Jan. 3).

E. Yorks. Regt.—The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—J. B. O. Trimble, and to remain seconded; R. S. Hopkins, and to remain seconded; K. T. Woodmass (Dec. 18, 1912).

Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Gale to be Capt. (Dec. 5, 1912); Sec Lieut. E. A. G. Snell to be Lieut. (Nov. 20, 1912).

R. Scots Fusiliers—Lieut. J. B. Thomson is seconded for employment with the A. S. C. (Jan. 1)

Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt. R. L. Beasley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan. 11); Superny, Capt. E. D'A Le Mottee, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment (Jan. 11).

Dorset Regt.—Superny. Lieut. A. K. D. George is restored to the establishment (Nov. 8, 1912).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. G. Simpson is seconded for employment with the A. S. C. (Jan. 1.)

Durham L. I.—Lieut H J Condington, Adj. 3rd S R batt. to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 1.

Highland L I.—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—O C J Stevenson-Hamilton, and to remain seconded; F S Thackeray Dec 18, 1912; Sec Lieut C. M Pitts Tucker to be Lieut Dec 18, 1912.

Gordon Highlanders—Superny. Lieut W. A. F. Sandeman is restored to the establishment Jan 26.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. R. Canadian—Superny Lieut J M B Sanders is restored to the establishment Nov 14 1912; Lieuts J M B Sanders is seconded for service as an Adj T F Jan I.

W. India Regt—The following Lieut are seconded for employment with the A S C:—E S White, J W Owen Jan 1.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut P H N N Vyvyan to be Capt. under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 29.

The following Lieuts are transferred, on probation as Sec Lieuts E S White, W India Regt G Simpson Northamptonshire Regt J W Owen, W India Regt W D Lawson, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians, J. B. Thomson, R. Scots Fusiliers Oct 1, 1912.

Army Medical Service.

Col R W Ford, D S O, on completion of four years' service his rank, is placed on the Half-pay List (Jan 26. Lieut-Col C E Faunce, from the R A M C. to be Col. Vice R W Ford, D S O (Jan 26.)

R A M C.—Major F W Hardy to be Lieut-Col. vice C Faunce (Jan 26)': the following Capts to be Major:—G Sheehen, E Ryan, J H Barbour, M B (Jan 29).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—The following Capts to be Majors:—P J Harris (Dec 2, 1912,) J A B McGowan (Jan 22.)

Memoranda.

Major-Gen G A Browne, C B, D S O, is placed on retired pay (Jan 29.)

Brevet Col G. F. W. St. John to be Col. (Jan 29.)

Qrmr and Hon Capt W Morrison is placed on retired pay (Jan 29.)

Sergt Major J Adair, King's Own Malta Regt of Militia, to be a Qrmr in the Army, with the hon. rank of Lieut (Jan 29.)

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry—Capt. A. C. Duckworth, from the Army Motor Reserve to be Capt. Jan. 29; E. F. S. Aron, late Lieut. 3rd King Own Hussars, to be Lieut. Jan. 29.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. F. A.—Sec. Lieut. A. R. Hervey-Bathurst is removed for absence without leave Jan. 29.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached—Sec. Lieut. H. Milman resigns his commission Jan. 29.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—C. W. Wilson to be Sec. Lieut. on probation Jan. 29.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Sec. Lieut. on probation E. D. Mackenzie is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry.

Queen's R. W. Surrey Regt.—Cadet Colour-Sergt. M. S. Pound, from the Cambridge University O. T. C., to be Sec. Lieut. on probation Jan. 29.

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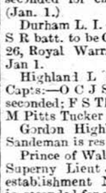

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2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted, Rs. 255.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl, Rs. 88.

9915 Aquamarine and Pearls, Rs. 350.

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 98.

2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.

2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.

2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold, Rs. 45.

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